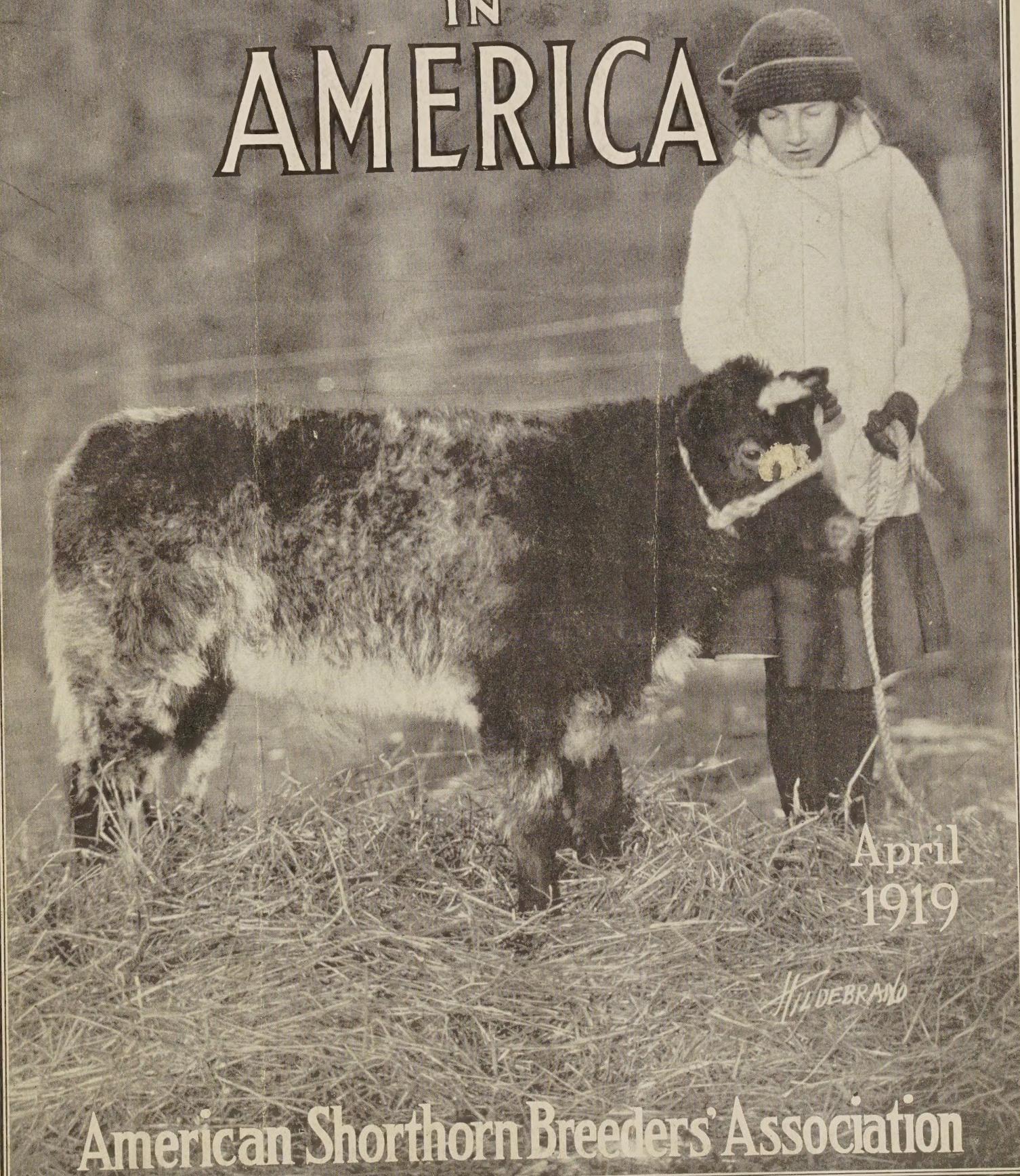


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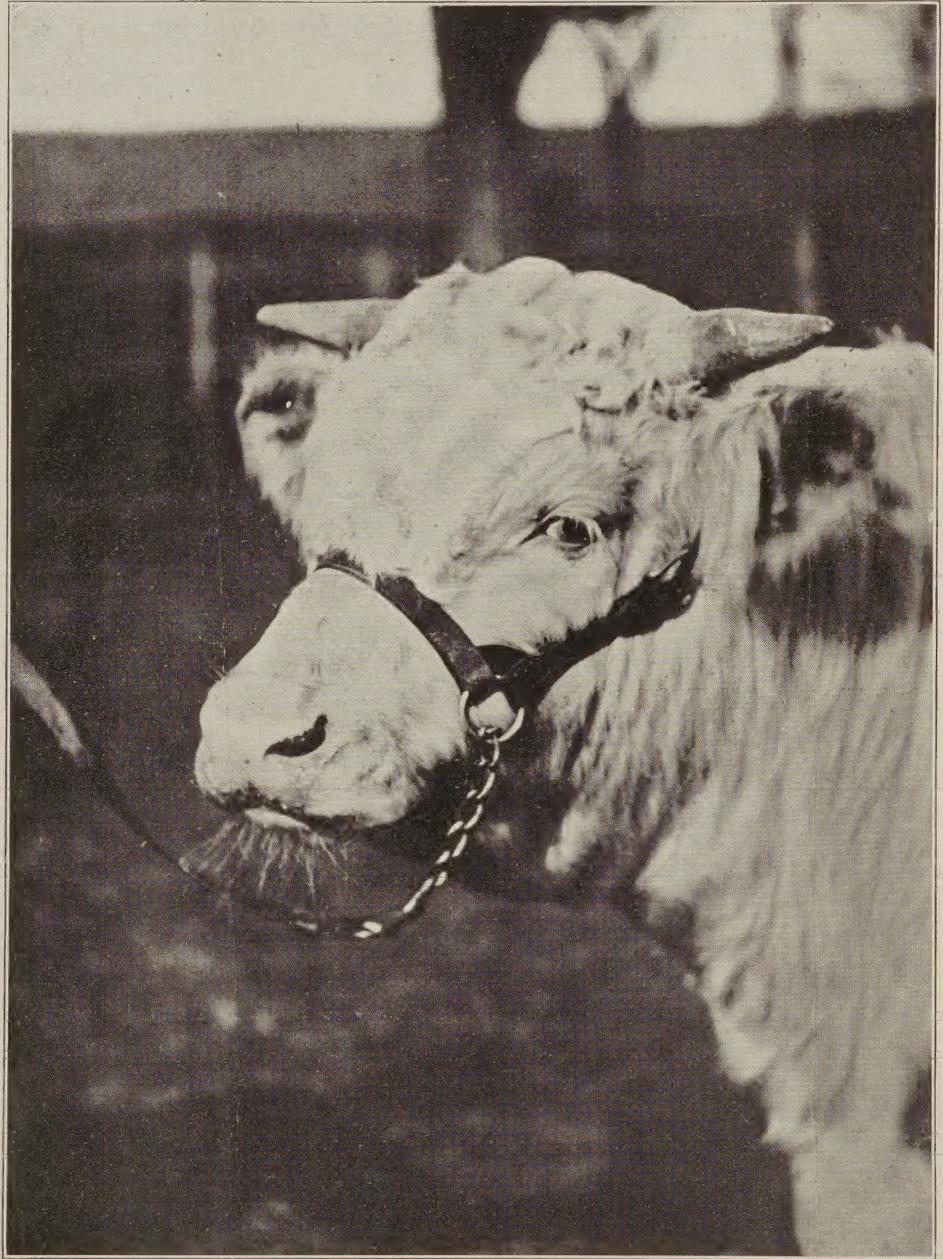
THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



April
1919

HILDEBRAND

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association



There's a Good Deal of Expression in This Head

The Burden of Shorthorn Breeders

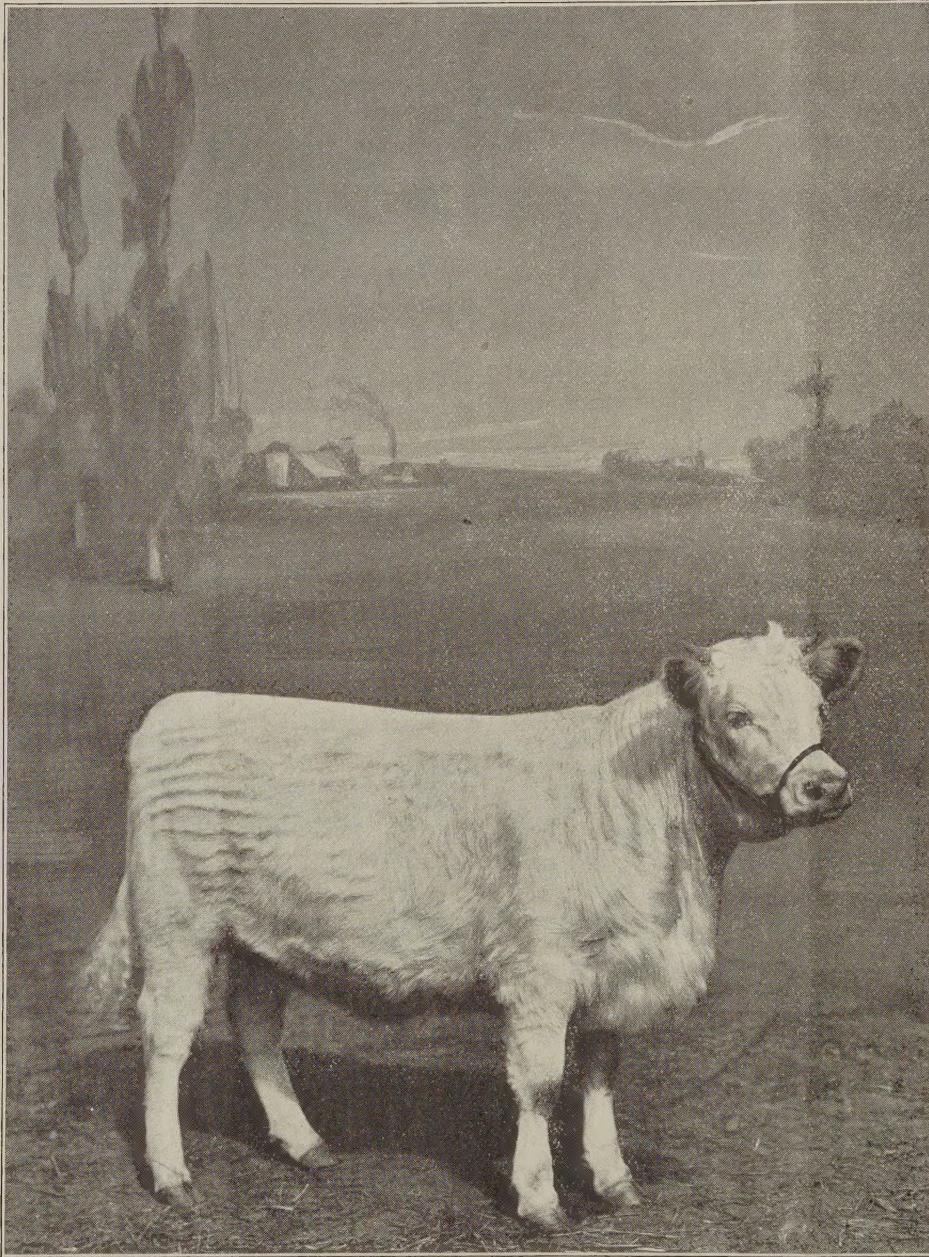
Native stocks lack beef form—that form which in the feedlots of the world has been proved to grow rapidly, thrive easily and produce the desirable cuts of beef in the greatest proportion to wastes. Scale, thrift and wide and level form are the requisite of a profitable beef producer. The grower must have weight at the finish; the packer must have flesh that will cut profitably. The founders of the Shorthorn breed lived close to the pasture, the feedlot and the butcher, evolving in their ideals a type that met the dual requirements of the producer and the purveyor of prime beef.

Those worthies of an honored age, and their faithful adherents who through the years have builded an imposing superstructure on foundations adequately laid, have had their abundant reward in a cosmopolitan approval. Latitude and longitude, environment and climate, varied as the rays of the unwearied sun caress on their circle of the globe, attest the universal adaptability of the Shorthorn where the wants of man for beef are the subject of intelligent grazing and feeding. Wherever the blood touches native stocks it instantly registers its leavening influence, and the unimproved animal becomes a visibly homogenous part of the great tribe of thrifty beef-makers. The appeal can be made world-wide, and ever it is answered in unison. The cosmopolitan character of the breed is proved by its distribution, which ranges more widely than that of any other improved race of cattle, and its power of universal betterment is registered on all beef stocks of whatever origin or type it touches.

The first cross tells the tale. The Shorthorn bull brands indelibly his offspring in size, levelness and feeding quality. The history of cattle improvement, on whatever continent it be studied, proves the vital influence of Shorthorn blood in its foundation-laying first cross. On that foundation other breeds have built, to the great satisfaction of breeders who have skillfully crossed and carefully grazed and fed, and these breeders—wide-visioned, broad-gauged, fair-minded men—cheerfully accord credit to the Shorthorn breed for its foundation work. No breed has so essentially earned the title of the universal improver of native stocks as the Shorthorn. The blood of this breed is “first aid to the injured,” blending kindly and effectively for the elimination of the undesirable characteristics of the primitive type, and adding size, frame work, levelness of flesh and aptitude to fatten. It is a place of pride and a position of responsibility.

The obligation laid on breeders is no less conspicuous; indeed, it is all the more inexorable because of the unchallenged success of the breed in the work of improvement.

A. H. SANDERS.



Courtesy W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.

Meadowbrook Secret 2d

When the Foundation Was Laid

By S. F. Lockridge

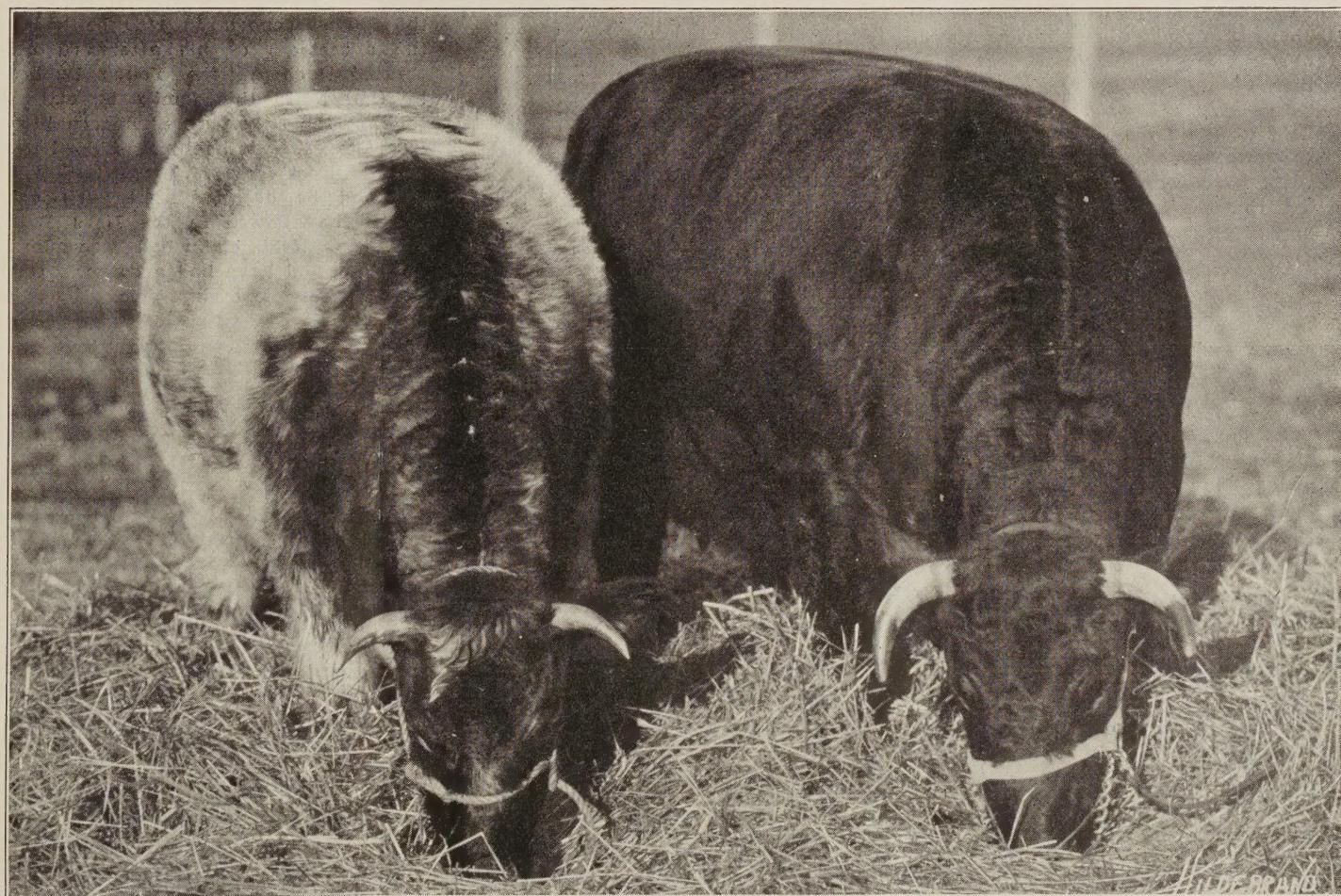
Greencastle, Ind.

There is a question that might very pertinently be asked concerning the American Shorthorn breeder: Will he ever reach the independent state of mind that will enable him to give the greater part of his time and thought to the work of increasing the individual excellence of his cattle, and less—very much less—of his attention to the question of their origin and descent?

Pedigree, or the record of a line of ancestors, is simply the paper evidence of purity of blood. It is not evidence of quality in the ancestors. There is such a thing as a pedigreed scrub. We have all seen Shorthorns—and, alas! too many of them—that bore on the face of their pedigree evidence of the bluest blood to be found in the breed, and yet in their conformation and qualities they possessed little or none of the attributes we have been striving for a hundred years to obtain in our cattle. Everyone wants to know that his Shorthorns trace in an unbroken line to worthy foundation stock, but if his ambition stops there, content with the thought that he possesses a pure-bred, he shows a lack of the true breeder's instinct and, wittingly or not, puts himself in the class of antiquarians and relic hunters. The founders of the breed were wiser,

it seems to me, than many of their successors of later years. The fad, or caste-building idea, never entered into their calculations. In the nature of the case it could not do so. The formative period was one of experimentation; of selecting and crossing, of blending and combining. Pedigree, therefore, as we have it today, was an unknown quantity to the founders of the breed. Whether they were actuated by pecuniary motives, or the more praiseworthy desire to improve their cattle, is not a matter of importance in this discussion. They began to improve the Shorthorns as they found them, and one of the factors of greatest value in that work of improvement was common sense. With one or two notable exceptions they gave little or no thought to the antecedent blood in their original stock, further than to be assured they were of the Shorthorn breed. They procured them wherever they came across them, here, there, yonder, and it is a matter of history that the ancestress of many a prizewinner and breeding celebrity made her debut into the lime-

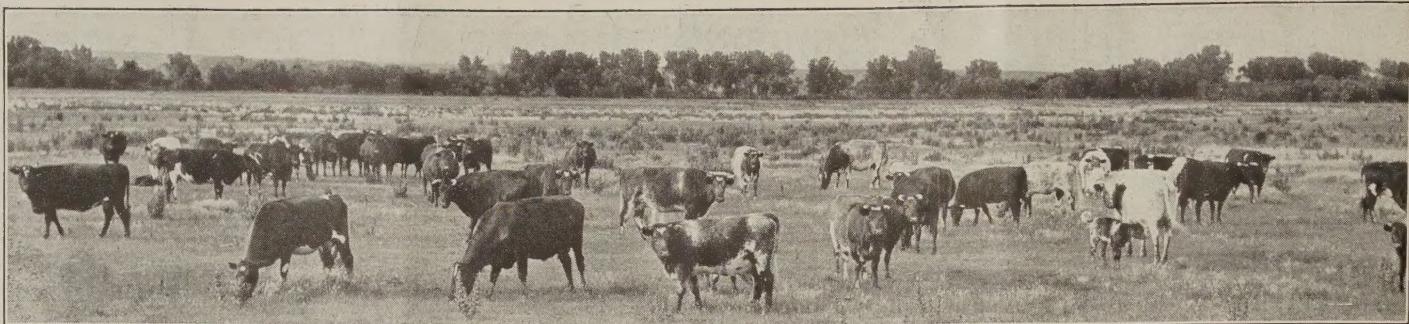
light as a market cow. Here let me say, what the reader probably knows, that the term market cow as used in the time of the Collings and the early British breeders bore a significance quite different from that which would be given it today. The valley of the Tees and the contiguous territory is the ancestral home of the Shorthorn. For generations before any attention was paid to the keeping of pedigrees, the Shorthorns predominated in the northeast counties of England, and it has been affirmed by good authority that they had been bred in their purity on the estates of the Duke of Northumberland for two hundred years before they began to receive attention as a distinct breed. In other words, they were, to a great extent, the common cattle of that part of Great Britain and were bought and sold in the markets of that day for breeding purposes as well as for food. They were distinctly and beyond question a pure breed in its rudimentary stage, lacking the improvement that was afterward to give it so unique and potential a position among the cattle races of the world. Hence the force of Mr. Richard Booth's assertion that "four crosses of really first-rate bulls "of sterling blood upon a good market cow, of the ordinary



Courtesy Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prizewinners in the Produce of Cow Class, International, 1918, Daughters of Goldie's Rose



Courtesy Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr.

Shorthorns in the Republican Valley

Photo by Risk

Shorthorn breed," should suffice for the production of an animal with all the characteristics of the high caste Shorthorn.

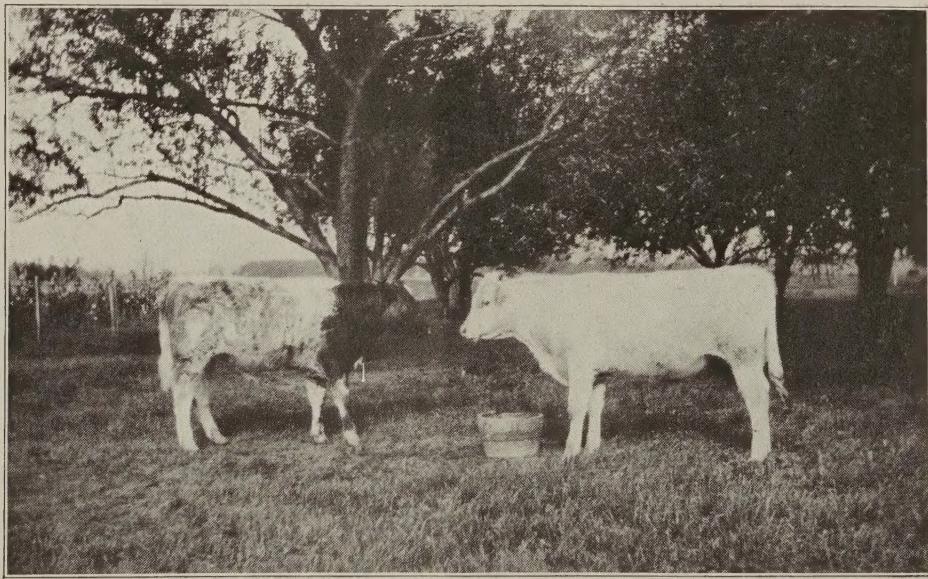
The Colling Brothers have been called the first improvers of the Shorthorn. They were the first at least to be mentioned in the records of their time as giving especial attention to the selection of their breeding stock, and undoubtedly it was the fitting and exhibiting of their "Durham Ox" and the "White Heifer That Traveled" that called attention to the Shorthorn breed and to its inherent capacity for improvement. They selected their females from the best of the Teeswater cows, but unlike some of their distinguished successors they did not, it seems, breed for any preconceived type. The demand of that day was for size and weight, and we have Mr. Bates as authority that the Collings followed the fashion and although both brothers used Hubback, a small bull, for a short time neither of them, he asserted, appreciated the merits of that great sire until he had passed from their control. Be that as it may, the cross of Hubback was of distinct value to the Colling herds and began the improvement that was so pronounced in the Shorthorns of later years.

The elder Booth, who was a contemporary of the Collings, began his opera-

tions with a well defined idea of what he wanted to achieve. According to the historian of the Booth herds, Mr. Booth saw the necessity, if he was to accomplish his purpose with any degree of certainty, of reducing the size and eliminating the coarse points that characterized generally the Shorthorns of that day. This he did by the use of moderate size males that possessed in the largest degree procurable the qualities he desired—short legs, long level quarters, good twists and early maturing indications. Some of these bulls were sons and grandsons of Hubback, but Mr. Booth it seems was not influenced in his selection by that fact alone, for he used other sires that, while they possessed the necessary qualities, were not of aristocratic lineage. Notable among these was the alloy bull Albion, claimed to have been the most potential of the early sires used in the Booth herd. It is very evident that Mr. Booth was influenced in the selection of his sires solely by the fact that they possessed the individual qualities he desired to have impressed on his herd, and that he manifested little or no interest in the family strains through which they traced. That he was eminently successful cannot now be questioned. He left to his sons, John and Richard, the nucleus of tribes that produced through their skillful breeding Shorthorn prodigies that were the won-

der of their time. The story of Killerby and Warlaby transactions reads like a romance. When we think of those great Shorthorn nurseries there stride before us, like the heroes of the moving picture film, the beautiful Toy and her all-conquering twins, Necklace and Bracelet; Birthday, Venus Victrix and the great Buckingham; and from the Warlaby contingents, the famous descendants of Isabella by Pilot; Charity, Plum Blossom, Bride Elect; their peerless majesties, Queen of the May, Queen of the Vale and Queen of the Ocean, together with Crown Prince, Baron Warlaby, Commander-in-Chief, and the galaxy of bovine stars that made the name of Booth famous in Shorthorn annals for all time.

Mr. Bates alone of the early breeders was a purist in pedigree estimation. He may be rightfully called the father of the faddist school. In 1810 he bought the ancestress of his afterward celebrated Duchess tribe, Young Duchess by Comet. In this family he claimed to have the only pure Shorthorn blood in existence. His hobby was blood that traced direct from Hubback to Favorite, and he asserted that such only should be allowed in the Herd Book. Of course, if his claim had been admitted he would have had a corner on the Shorthorn trade of his time. Notwithstanding his strong prejudices and dogmatic manner of expression that kept him in a continual state of embroilment with his fellow breeders, he was a man of great intelligence and an excellent judge of Shorthorns, especially of those qualities he deemed of first importance, hair and handling. His cattle were especially strong in milking qualities, and it was from that product of his breeding operations, it seems, that he derived most of his revenue. At his death he left a herd of Shorthorns that was unquestionably one of the best in Great Britain, and as dual-purpose cattle they have had no superiors since his day. That the public so estimated his work is attested by the avidity with which it sought his blood, and the constancy of its allegiance for years after the decadence of the prominent characteristics of his cattle had set in. For a quarter of a century after his death his cattle were first in popular favor, and high tide was reached in the now historic sale of the American representatives of his Duchess tribe at New



Courtesy N. M. Shockney, Selma, Ind.

How Are These for Five Months Old?

York Mills in 1873. In its spectacular features at least this sale put a halo about the crown of the Shorthorn that will not fade as long as the breed shall exist. For a few brief years after this event the staunchest of Mr. Bates' adherents fought a losing fight for their favorites, and then came the end.

In sharp contrast with Mr. Bates in thought and methods of breeding was the unobtrusive and practical man of Sittyton. He, too, bred for a type. He sought for qualities that were absolutely essential if improvement was to be realized in the bleak and inhospitable climate of Aberdeenshire with its restricted food conditions. The most important of these were constitution and aptitude to take on flesh readily. There were good Shorthorns in parts of Scot-

to put into words. He experimented with impartiality with sires of Bates, Booth and high caste tribes, as well as with bulls of miscellaneous breeding and humbler origin. It is surprising the sums of money he expended for sires in the early days of his operations, and the very limited number that passed the rigid test he had imposed. But he held steadily to his course until, after fifty years of patient work, he achieved a place in the history of breed building that has not been surpassed by any producers of all time.

I have hastily sketched the work of these great breeders to serve as a text for that which is to follow—

What was the secret of their success? It was twofold and can be summed up in a few words: In the first place they

not admitted in our day and was probably controverted in his. Even thus circumscribed, he greatly improved on his initial stock. He fondly believed, and so declared, that he had produced Shorthorns of a character no other of the breed possessed and that they would transmit that character "to their posterity unimpaired, to the most remote generations, if judiciously put together." But his successors did not follow his injunction. His blood was not judiciously put together. The purpose for which such animals should be bred was lost sight of, or ignored by them. The limited number of Bates cattle in existence was a temptation to the spectacular and plunge to exploit in an attempt to corner the blood. The beginner, and unsophisticated breeder, as



Courtesy I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

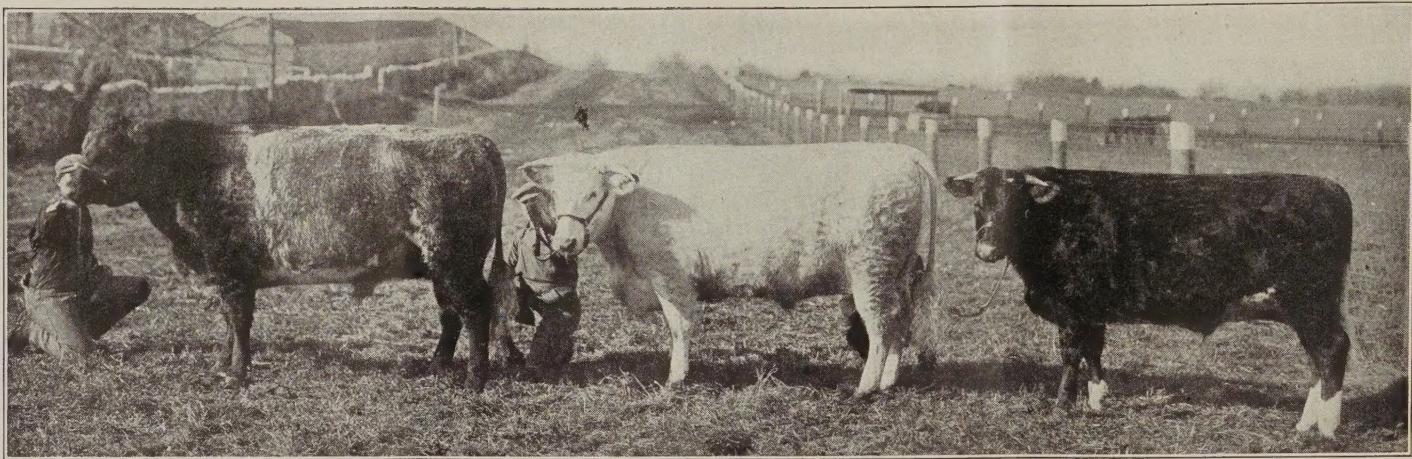
Here's a Pleasing Study in Type. Note Particularly the Character of the Heads and Horns

land in that early day. Robertson, Rennie and a few others of the southern counties, and Barclay, Grant Duff and Hay further north, preceded the Cruickshanks several years in their breeding operations. Mr. Cruickshank obtained some of his initial stock from these early breeders, more extensively, perhaps, from Capt. Barclay of Ury. But Mr. Cruickshank was much too broad and level headed to confine himself in the selection of his material to his immediate environment. All Britain was his from which to choose; and the record of his transactions shows that in the search for his material he visited many herds of both England and Scotland. Merit in the animal was what he sought, family strains never. In fact it seems that, like the elder Booth, he gave no consideration to pedigree. If we read closely between the lines we are led to the conclusion that he regarded the matter of pedigree with a contempt he would not take the trouble

were men of strong mentality; they had to be to accomplish what they did. In the second place they had the courage of their convictions. It is true they had the advantage of doing their work, for the most part, unhampered by fads of any kind; but in fact they were much too broad and practical to have been influenced by such things had they existed in their day. Each of these great breeders was a law unto himself. When he had determined on the type he wished to attain in his cattle he persistently and relentlessly hewed to that line regardless of the estimate the public might put upon his work. To the genius, catholicity, common sense and eternal patience of these men we owe the breed as it is today. With the single exception of Mr. Bates they had the whole breed from which to select their material. Mr. Bates alone confined his efforts to a single strain which he claimed was of purer origin than any other Shorthorns. This claim is

usually happens in such cases, joined in the frenzied dance until "Bates and no surrender" became the slogan of American breeders. In the wild scramble for possession of Bates blood, individual merit did not, and in the process of time, could not, enter into the problem. The fact that the head of his herd was rich in Bates breeding, although possessed of little else, was all sufficient for the infatuated breeder, and he used him in the sublime faith that blood alone would tell.

It required no seer to predict the result. A family of cattle that has been great in its day and possessed of valuable qualities for transmission to posterity was lost as a positive factor in the further improvement of the breed, and its blood remains today only in a diluted state in the class of Shorthorns termed "miscellaneous bred." We of the older generation of breeders have not forgotten, and will not forget, those troublous times that tried men's souls.



This Is the Shorthorn Steer Herd the Kansas Agricultural College Had Fitted for Exhibition the Year the Shows Were Called Off On Account of Foot and Mouth Disease

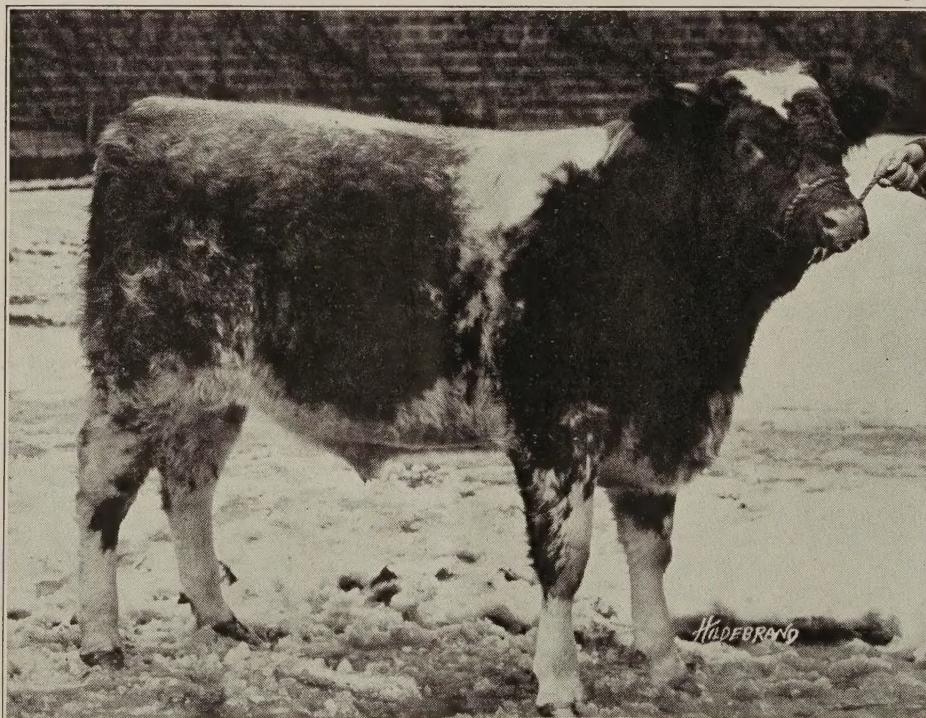
Will the breeders of the present day, and of the days to come, profit by the lesson taught by the Bates debacle? Have we not reached a time when the fact that a bull has been admitted to registry should be sufficient evidence so far as purity of blood is concerned, of his fitness to head any herd? After a hundred years of registration, with the care and patience that was given to the selection for record of the foundation animals, and with the constantly increasing strictness of the rules of entry observed since that time, the question of blood may certainly be left to the record. With that perplexing and disturbing problem eliminated, and with all the Shorthorn world from which to select, the breeder will be left free to give all his thought and energies to the production of animals of the highest individual excellence.

There was never any reason for the manias that have been such disturbing elements in the breeding of our food producing animals. Our Shorthorns were all miscellaneous bred even by the founders of great families. Bates, himself, notwithstanding his claim of possessing the only pure blood, was compelled in later years to use bulls of extraneous breeding. It would defy the skill of the greatest expert that ever lived to express in comprehensible terms the percentage of the blood of the Stanwick cow that remained in the Duchesses at the time of Mr. Bates' sale in 1850. And so with every other so-called family of Shorthorns. Breeders still designate their Shorthorns by families, basing their estimate of value on the blood of the foundation cow, when in truth there is not a fraction of that

blood left in the veins of her descendants of this day.

The beginner may select his females of no relationship, or of distant affinities, and of any number of families, but as he will breed them all to the same bulls throughout his breeding operations, at the end of that period they will be practically of the same blood, whether Duchesses or Young Marys, as their tabulated pedigrees will prove. The first three or four top crosses, or a half dozen at most, tells the tale. Nearly a hundred years ago Mr. Booth believed the breed was so well established that four crosses of good sires were sufficient to produce Shorthorns of the first merit. If it were true then it is double true today when pedigrees have been reinforced by generations more of pure blood. The stumbling block of the American breeder has been his tendency to yield to the dictum of fashion. Fads never produce any good thing, but are great in their disturbing agencies. We have had ample proof of this as breeders of Shorthorns, and there is great danger that we may have more. As in a former day it was Bates and all Bates, now it is Scotch and all Scotch. Tomorrow it may be something else.

My creed is this: If the Scotch bulls are the best that can be produced for heads of herds, by all means use them, not because they are Scotch, but because they still retain those wonderful qualities for improvement purposes that the genius of their producers bred into them. Apply the same rule to all other sires of the breed. Then with the Herd Book as the arbiter the breeder of the future may so mass his forces that he will be enabled to produce a class of cattle that, while they may not excel the prodigies of the breed, will increase the average excellence to a degree never yet attained by our Shorthorns.



Courtesy Heart's Delight Farm, Chazy, N. Y.

Fond Memory's Model, First Prizewinner at the Second National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale. Sold for \$1,775

Photo by Hildebrand

It's great to have a bull in use that sires the kind of calves that you never have to make any excuses for—the kind that sell themselves. There is nothing like it.

Shall We Discontinue the "Imported" in the Pedigree?

By Secretary F. W. Harding

In many of the Shorthorn pedigrees the imported cow on the maternal side appears so far down in the ancestral list that it is not given in the certificates as sent out other than in the following manner, "Tracing to Imp.—" The rule now in effect in this office is to supply ten maternal generations in the pedigree. It has been proposed that a method be adopted which will leave off references to the imported cow altogether.

No doubt in the early history of the breed in this country it was of the utmost importance to name the imported cow in the pedigree to give the assurance that the animal was of pure breeding. It is understood, of course, that all of the pure-bred Shorthorns came originally from the British Isles and reference to the imported dam and the imported sires as well was of decided significance. It seems quite evident now, however, that this significance no longer exists or rather has no useful relation to the individual pedigree.

The more successful breeders incline to lay increasing stress on the sires at the top of the pedigree and it is the blood of these sires that predominates in the pedigree. For instance, the first four sires in the top of the pedigree represents 93½ percent of the blood of the individual animal to which the pedigree belongs. How evident then the necessity of the use of good judgment in the selection of the sires. The top sire always represents 50 percent of

the blood which the individual animal carries.

It is proposed now to eliminate the prefix "Imp." from all the certified pedigrees issued from this office regardless of whether it would apply to the individual itself, the first, second, third or whatever generation. The natural result will be to attach less importance to the imported feature and certainly it is of much less importance than in those early days when the Shorthorn breeding interests in this country were just gaining a foothold. The United States today is the principal Shorthorn breeding ground in the world as to numbers and certainly there are none to deny the existence of a high degree of merit in our productions.

An interesting thought in this connection is that those breeders who have invested most liberally in fashionably bred Shorthorns, who have been generous patrons of imported animals and their near descendants are inclined to be the most liberal in their views, the most independent in their selections, and the most progressive in their purposes. It would appear that if the proposed change is made these would be the first to feel the effects of withdrawing this mark of distinction which has long been applied in Shorthorn pedigrees and literature to imported animals. Yet happily they seem to look

upon the plan with favor and regard it as a progressive move.

It should not be understood that our Shorthorn interests in this country have not been greatly benefitted by importations of worthy representatives of the breed. Undoubtedly many have been brought across that have not raised the standard here and in order to safeguard the interests of the United States breeders this association a few years ago adopted a rule requiring a hundred dollar fee for the registration of imported animals. The assumption was that this would discourage traffickers in old-country-bred Shorthorns regardless of merit. Doubtless it has had this effect to a considerable extent, yet a comparison of many of the later importations with our own productions has been quite favorable to the handiwork of American breeders. Be that as it may it would seem that we have reached the time when it is advisable to allow the names and numbers of the animals and their breeders to convey to the student, the owner or the purchaser the actual value of the pedigree. It would seem that in this plan we would incline attention more directly to the top crosses where all students of pedigree recognize it should rest. If this will be the result the sooner the plan is put into practice the better for all concerned.

Occasionally some one criticises Shorthorn pedigrees, inferring that they do not convey sufficient information.



Courtesy Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Group of Winners at the Second National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale from the Pacific Slope

There are many who advocate tabulating the pedigrees and there is much about the tabulated method to commend it. But surely no one who will read the Shorthorn pedigrees as they are issued from this office, giving as they do the breeding of the three top sires, can fail to recognize the completeness of the Shorthorn pedigree.

The board of directors has recorded its expression in favor of eliminating the "Imp." in the Shorthorn pedigree, but has not ordered that the action be definitely taken as yet. Doubtless it will be so ordered and after carefully and repeatedly analyzing the matter we are impressed with the usefulness in so doing. It is desirable in our opinion

to draw increasing attention to the immediate ancestors in the pedigree, to concern ourselves with individual improvement. The blending of the blood of worthy sires will certainly continue to aid in this improvement as it has done in the past.

That there are characteristics of almost unlimited value transmitted from generation to generation through the maternal line is forcibly illustrated in well nigh every herd of any standing. This we cannot ignore, but it does not appear that this is safeguarded or emphasized by the retention of the long used "Imp." In fact, it seems clear that it will only serve to emphasize to an even greater extent the individual worth of useful females. Perhaps we have

been blinded to an extent by the habit of looking for the "Imp." and have been induced to ignore females of greater merit because the relation to the "Imp." was remote. There is another phase that deserves attention. Many buyers have assumed, undoubtedly, that because an animal was imported that it was of Scotch lineage. When as a matter of fact large numbers of English-bred Shorthorns have been imported and are being imported with nearly every shipment from across the Atlantic. They may be of equal merit with the Scotch, but the point is that the investor had allowed himself to be misled through the habit of associating the word "Imported" with the much sought for "Scotch."



Courtesy Loveland Stock Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

Photo by Hildebrand

Ranford, a Second National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale Prizewinner

Substitute the Pure-Bred Bull for the Scrub

By J. L. Tormey

of animals whose influence will be visible on future animals of the breed is a source of inspiration.

But there are other ways of measuring the value of sires. Perhaps there is no place where the value of pure blood is so evident as in the case of the pure-bred bull replacing the scrub, for use upon common stock. The first and second crosses of pure-bred bulls on native scrub cows are proofs that clinch the argument in favor of the pure-bred. Mr. W. S. Tasker, of the Union Stock

Yards, Chicago, a man who has wide experience in buying, feeding and selling market cattle, gives the following: "The most difficult problem with which we have to contend, and it seems to me, the most perplexing problem to the man who engages in the grazing and feeding of cattle, is getting the proper kind of cattle. Most of the cattle we have grazed on our farm are Shorthorn grades. We have had wonderful success with Canadian cattle, principally because Canadian stockmen were particular to use a good class of pure-bred Shorthorn bulls. The elimination of the

This is one way of measuring the value of the sire. To the man well in the top ranks in the breeding of pure-bred cattle, the breeding and developing

grade and scrub bulls will be the removal of a great barrier in the way of the stockman."

During the war the stockmen of the country were convinced that it was not profitable to raise cattle of nondescript breeding. Too much high priced feed was wasted. The land was too valuable for the growing of food products, to allow it to be occupied by poor animals that would not pay their way. Now that the war, to all practical intents and purposes is over, the problem of getting proper food in sufficient amounts to hungry people is the all important question. It is equally important that the food be produced cheaply and be of as good quality as possible. During the period of the war orders for food for soldiers had much to do with stimulating prices, and providing lively markets. We are going back to the old strongly competitive basis. It is essential in reconstruction work, part of which will be the repopulating of broken up pastures with cattle, that only good cattle be used. It is just as essential that the cattle stocks that are now on hand be improved as much as possible.

With these thoughts in mind, campaigns for the elimination of the scrub sire and replacing with pure-bred sires are being planned. All the improved livestock agencies in Wisconsin are putting on a campaign, which is accomplishing results, and may well be stud-

ied by states interested in programs for improving cattle.

The plan of the Wisconsin campaign was simple. It started at a conference of extension workers in Madison last December, at which time a special livestock committee was appointed and plans for a campaign were adopted. At every meeting throughout the state where livestock improvement was discussed, a definite pure-bred campaign was launched. At these meetings there was a local committee appointed. To make the committee broad, the aim was to include so far as possible the following: county agent; bankers and pastors; bankers and commercial club officials; representatives of community breeders' associations; farmers representing unorganized breeds; cow testing association officials; farmers' organizations; and teachers and county superintendents. The duty of this committee was to interest the owners of grades and scrub bulls in pure-bred bulls; to get the names of those interested in getting pure-bred bulls; and to assist in locating and purchasing such bulls.

To assist the promoters of this movement, the College of Agriculture furnished a card bearing the following information:

PURE-BRED BULL ENROLLMENT CARD

I hereby enroll as a member of the Wisconsin Better Livestock Movement (no fees, no assessments). I am inter-

ested in securing a pure-bred bull to head my herd.

Name

Address

County

Breed of bull wanted.....

Age of bull.....

Approximate date wanted.....

Price willing to pay \$.....

Would you be interested in an exchange? Assistance will be given in locating or purchasing a bull if desired. See your county agent or local committee.

To get these recommendations into operation was the work of local committees, and the work developed into contests between counties. A plan that had succeeded in replacing scrub bulls with pure-breds in one county was recommended for all counties.

County wide pure-bred campaigns were launched in every county having a county agent or other leader to direct the work and where principal breeds had organizations. In addition to the usual educational methods to get farmers to use pure-bred bulls, the breeders of pure-bred cattle were asked to offer farmers, using grade or scrub bulls, a pure-bred calf from 3 to 9 months old in even exchange. The conditions to this transaction were that the farmer must agree to use the pure-bred bull in his herd for two years, and that the owner of the grade or scrub bull shall



Courtesy Tomson Bros., Carbondale, Kansas.

Photo by Risk

Three Prizewinners at the American Royal, 1918. Autumn Marshal, (left) Heads the Herd of T. Will Thatcher, Smithville, Mo., Royal Sultan, (right) Heads the Herd of Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo., Marshal's Crown, (center) Is Retained for Use in the Tomson Herd

be allowed to retain him, if necessary, until the pure-bred bull would be old enough for service. Breeders were also asked to sell pure-bred bulls at reduced prices to farmers in the county using grade or scrub bulls, and where necessary to take in payment for bulls notes for one year from farmers in their county.

In each county three committees—a county executive committee or county livestock board, a county advisory committee, and a township committee were formed. The county executive committee consisted of the president and secretary of each organized county or district cattle breeders' association, leading breeders of each unorganized breed, and county agent, or other leader (*ex-officio* secretary). The county advisory committee consisted of members of the county livestock board, a chairman for each township in the county and wherever advisable, and representatives of commercial clubs or business men. The township livestock chairmen or other members were appointed by the county livestock board. The township committee consisted of the livestock chairman of the town and one or more members from each school district, selected by the above chairman.

Thus far we have spoken only of the organization. The next step was to get the machinery operating. The first step in starting the wheels was to call a meeting of the county livestock board, explain and discuss the plan for a county pure-bred bull campaign. The active co-operation of local breeders for

furnishing bulls as outlined above had to be assured, after which the county advisory committee was appointed. This county advisory committee met as soon as possible, so that members might be made acquainted with the plans for the county campaign. Next a complete cattle census of the county was taken, through the township committee or through the district schools by using the following census blank:

INFORMATION CARD—(Census Blank)

Name	Address
Farm in School Dist. No.	Town of
County.....	Age of bull now owned.....
Approximate weight	Breed of bull wanted.....
Date needed for service.....	Wishes to exchange, or buy.....
Referred to	Results

A letter was sent to every owner of a grade or scrub bull as shown by the census, offering the inducements mentioned above. After completing the census, the county advisory committee again met to present the results of the census, completed a list of pure-bred bulls for trade and sale, and arranged for the next move which was organizing community meetings.

At the community meetings the final push was given. An effort was made to have every farmer in the community present. The advantages of the pure-bred sire was presented and conditions

of county and community shown by charts and maps. Names and addresses of all owners of grade and scrub bulls present was obtained, with information concerning age and weight of these bulls and breed of pure-bred bull they wish to obtain. These men were then referred to the owners of pure-bred bulls who were ready to make exchanges or sales under this plan. From this point on, the campaign was largely a matter of personal dealings between parties making the exchanges. County agents or others in charge rendered much assistance in making these deals.

To further the success of the campaign, every effort has been made to discourage the sale of grade and scrub bulls for breeding purposes. The Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association is furnishing at cost to the owners of pure-bred bulls the following placard, which will be prominently placed at farm entrances:



As soon as the number of Shorthorn bulls is known the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will send out to county agents in Wisconsin placards, similar in size, bearing the word SHORTHORN. These placards will be placed over the pure-bred signs.

A state wide publicity committee, consisting of representatives of the agricultural papers in Wisconsin and Mr. A. W. Hopkins, agricultural editor at the College of Agriculture, accomplished much in stimulating progress by bringing the campaign to the eyes of the public. This committee solicited and obtained the co-operation of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, with the result that advertising was placed in many Wisconsin papers and articles on the value of the Shorthorn by representative men were published in practically every paper in Wisconsin.

The school district was made the unit for reporting territory where 100 percent of the bulls used were pure-bred. It is interesting to note that many of the towns where Shorthorns are strong were among the first to report 100 percent pure-bred. The results from the campaign up to date are gratifying to all concerned. Mr. Baker and Mr. Bullock, who are actively handling the campaign from the Madison office, report a strong call for pure-bred Shorthorn bulls even in strong dairy districts. From one township in a town in Fond du Lac county there was a call for six Shorthorn bulls to replace grades and scrubs.

Publicity did much in putting over the war campaigns, but it took drives to get the money. Start a "drive" for pure-breds in your state. Organize completely, then push it "over the top." Bank on the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to help.



Champions at the Second National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale; Village Hercules, Exhibited by Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Washington, and Richland Beauty, Exhibited by C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Michigan. They Sold for \$2,500 and \$1,625 Respectively



The Matchless Queen, 6 Years; Weight, 1,540 lbs.; Milk Record, 7,408.2 lbs. for 9½ Months

The Kansas Agricultural College herd of Shorthorn cattle, which has attracted widespread attention by its production of prizewinning steers, largely is made up of heavy milking cows. Six head of good type, selected from the herd to determine how much beef-and-milk quality belong together in a well balanced Shorthorn, are just completing a test which will show an average yield of 7,750 pounds of milk per cow for one lactation period. Their breeding is mostly "Scotch."

How does this accord with your previous "convictions" on the subject of dual-purpose cattle?

The dual-purpose character of Shorthorn cattle, excepting by those intimately acquainted with the breed, never rightly has been understood. Some of the usual misconceptions would be avoided if always it were remembered that all Shorthorns spring from a common foundation, and necessarily members of strains popularly thought of as quite extinct really possess in common, though in varying degrees, the same inherited characteristics.

The extent to which the public generally for many years has "muffed" the salient points of this question is revealed in the oft-repeated inquiry, to the various supposed sources of such information, of: "Where can I buy some Young Marys or Rose of Sharons for a Milking Shorthorn herd?" or "What strains besides the 'Bates strain'

produce good dual-purpose cattle?" Or, again: "I tell my neighbor, who is starting a herd of Shorthorns, not to buy the 'Scotch strain,' as they are poor milkers. Am I right?" Almost in vain it seems have the writers and teachers who really knew explained that "Bates" was not a strain, but that Bates-bred cattle included several strains; that "Scotch," as referring to Shorthorns, was an even broader classification, including several history-making herds, each of which developed its various strains; that many of the best strains from Scotch herds drew much of their excellence from the wisely made selections of Bates bred animals for foundation stock; and, finally, that ability to give good and well-maintained flow of milk could not be predicated upon anything so remote and vague as the frequently misapplied strain of family name handed down through five to fifteen generations, during which possibly not one mating was made with the special aim of perpetuating dairy qualities.

It is fortunate, therefore, even though the practical herds of the land continue to turn out the usual proportion of good milkers, regardless of all legendary "dope" on the subject, that a public institution of great prestige and fairness comes forward at this time with the facts of an experience which cannot be controverted or misunderstood. If any one still adheres to the myth that Milking Shorthorns will be found only in

the families predisposed to poverty of flesh, plainness of profile and a general demeanor of discouragement, he needs only pay a visit to the herd of the Kansas institution at Manhattan to correct his wrong impression. If, granting now that "looks" are not fatal to the lacteal flow, he still doubts the existence of dairying qualities excepting where the popularly so-called "dairy strains" are dominant, he needs only to peruse the pedigrees and performance records of these college cows to set himself right on that point. He should then be happy. He has discovered that milk in Shorthorns is like happiness in life, it comes as an accompaniment of other good deeds and qualities, it is "all about us" and does not have to be sought through devious and difficult ways.

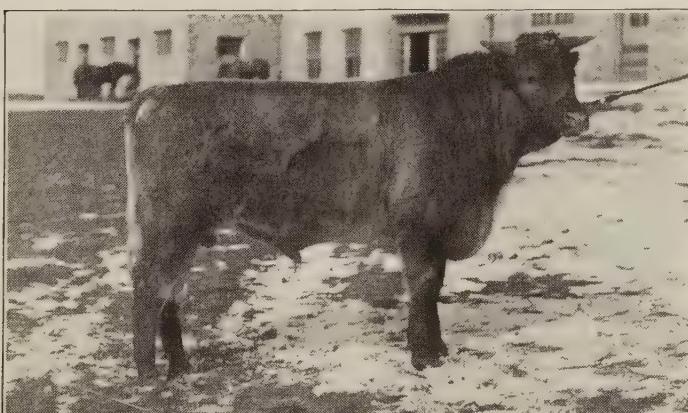
And here are a few specific instances: The Matchless Queen 180092 (see illustration) had at the time this data was gathered given 7,408.2 pounds of milk and with two and a half months to go easily will pass 8,000 pounds. She is thirty one-thirty seconds Scotch in breeding, as such things are figured, on a Bates foundation. Her sire is the college herd bull, Matchless Dale, by Avondale, that holds the record for the number of prize-winning purebred steers he has sired. Back of him, in succession, are Captain Archer by imported Collynie; Lord Thistle, imported Bapton Arrow, and Prince Royal 2d, by a son of imp. Princess

Where Beef, Milk and Scotch Combine

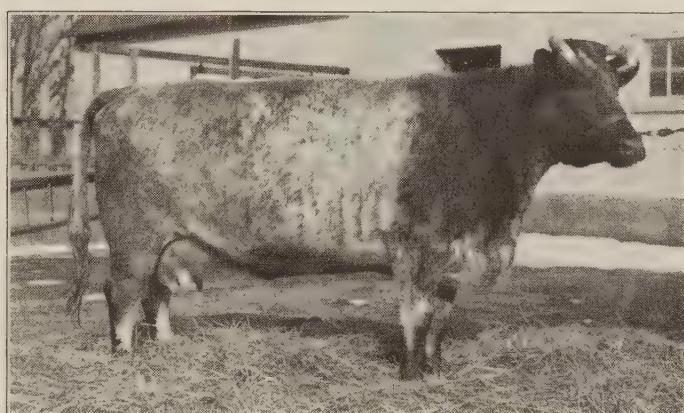
By Theo. W. Morse

Topeka, Kansas

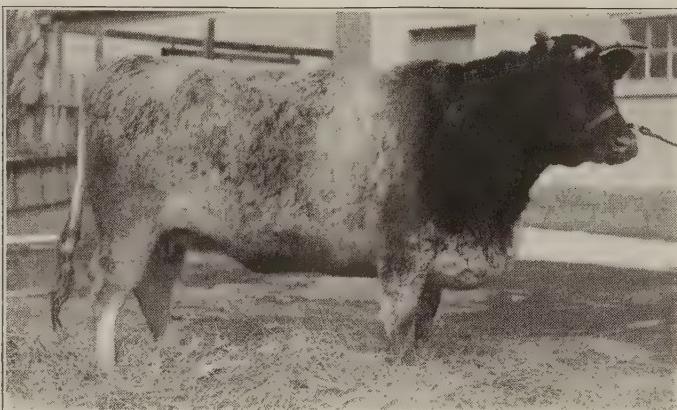
Livestock Editor Capper Publications



Best of Dales out of Pride's Bessie, Weight at 15 Months, 1,190 lbs.



Pride's Bessie, 6 Years, 9 Months; Weight, 1,375 lbs.; Milk Record, 8,269 lbs. A Record of Merit Cow



Archduchess 15th out of Archduchess 9th, Weight at 3 Years, 10 Months, 1,585 lbs.

Alice. All headed practical Kansas or Missouri herds in which the standard for fleshing qualities was high.

Pride's Bessie 206445 (see illustration) has a record of 8,269 pounds. She was bred by Robbins & Son of Indiana and purchased from their herd. Her sire is by a son of the Robbins-bred champion of fifteen years ago, The Lad for Me. Her dam is Bessie 47th, an imported cow of the Marr Bessie tribe, all Scotch, the original Bessie, bred by W. S. Marr, being the eighth dam.

Archduchess 9th 121203 (see illustration) has a record of 8,965.9 pounds. She has a right to the distinction of being the high cow. Her great, great, great granddam, imp. Grand Duchess 47th, was one of the famous "best ten heifers in Great Britain," which James Hill, the railway magnate, ordered for his North Oaks herd, and the purchase was to be made regardless of pedigree or price. Archduchess 9th was bought in Virginia of J. T. Cowan, but her breeding is familiar to the west. Her sire, Blood Royal, is of the old-time Cruickshank blood that featured the herd of W. A. Harris as well as of Wm. Cummings, who bred him. The next two sires are respectively grandson and son of the champion bull, Cupbearer, hero of many western shows. Archduchess 9th is fifteen-sixteenths Scotch.

Lavender T 180790 has a record of 6,661.9 pounds. She is a Cruickshank Lavender descended from one of the

earliest and best of this tribe, imported Lavender 31st by Barmpton. Few lines of breeding, if any, have been more substantially popular. Coming down the line from Barmpton the sires in succession were bred respectively by Amos Cruickshank, W. A. Harris, R. Westrope, J. F. Prather, J. & B. Watt (of Canada) and N. A. Lind. The top sire, bred by Mr. Lind, being by Village Sultan, a son of Whitehall Sultan.

White Stockings 117425 (see illustration) has a record of 7,533.8 pounds. She is an excellently bred cow in the true sense of the word, showing some of the best blood from the herds of Bates, Booth and the Scotch breeders, but is more than three-fourths Scotch, with such famous bulls as Whitehall Sultan and Captain Ripley in the top cross.

College Emma 106095 (see illustration) hardly looks her years, and possibly not her record of 7,061.5 pounds. She was bred in the college herd and represents another of the early importations of Cruickshank cattle, her great, great, great, great granddam being imp. Butterly 43d, bred by Amos Cruickshank. A granddaughter of the imported cow, perhaps more than one, was included in the show herd of S. L. Cheney, a Kansas breeder some thirty years ago. How many other descendants have been show cattle I would not try to guess. Grassland Emma, dam of College Emma, was a show heifer in the herd of T. J. Wornall and was sired by The



Archduchess 9th, 9 Years, 10 Months; Weight, 1,250 lbs.; Milk Record, 8,965.9 lbs.

Conqueror, a prizewinning son of the champion Choice Goods. Most of the bulls back of him, to the imported cow, have show records, and are essentially "that kind."

Does it look like a case of "pretty does that pretty is"?

The history of how the animal husbandry department of the Kansas college arrived, perhaps unexpectedly, at this demonstration of dairying ability is more than interesting and shows the absolute fairness of all the steps leading up to it. To begin with, show steers, not milk records, were the chief desiderati (if there is such a word). The college activities in the big shows were limited to the fat classes. The Kansas college adopted the policy of showing only the products of its own herds, and consequently the question always asked in buying a cow was, "Will she produce a show steer?" Difficulties experienced in this line resulted in the planning of a rather comprehensive test to determine, if possible, just what characteristics in a cow always accompanied the ability to produce a superior calf. In Matchless Dale the college already had a bull valuable for his proven ability to sire calves of unusual uniformity and excellence, so it was thought most practical to make the experiment with Shorthorns.

Selections from the college herd were made and twenty additional cows were bought after careful examination of



Village Dale out of White Stockings, Weight at 12 Months, 1,040 lbs.



White Stockings, 9 Years; Weight, 1,580 lbs.; Milk Record, 7,533.8 lbs.

many herds in several states. It was the plan, where age and other qualifications were suitable to buy the dam of the best calf in a herd, and this plan was pretty well carried out. As heifers were produced in the herd they were to replace such cows as were not performing up to the standard of the herd. As the basis of the selection was that of the breeder of a pure-bred beef herd, show steers being the main special object in the way of produce, it goes without saying that very little attention was given to "dairy form," although, of course, feminine characteristics and fineness of quality, as opposed to coarseness, were always considered and favored.

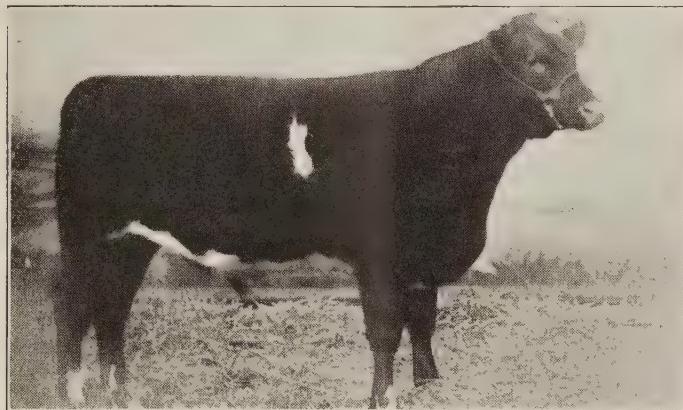
Few of the cows purchased ever had been milked, excepting to strip them after calves had sucked, but it was soon discovered that 16 of the 20 cows purchased were heavy milkers. Some that already had suckled calves for three or

four years did not at first take to the passive end of dairy practice, but at the second freshening were all right, and in their second year showed a gain of 40 percent over their initial experience in the dairy. Their calves are taken away from them immediately after birth and raised on nurse cows, and the dams given regular dairy attention, excepting that they are not fed heavily to force milk production, as in the case of dairy cattle.

The cows whose portraits appear in this article do not include all the heavy milkers in the college herd. They were selected for the test from among the better milkers because their calves have shown superior fleshing qualities, while they themselves conform closely to popular and demonstratedly good types of the breed. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department, and who was associated with Prof. W. A. Cochel and President Waters when the experiment was begun, believes they will have no

difficulty in developing a herd of such cows, which will produce an annual average of 8,000 pounds of milk each.

As an addenda to this story we have some of the fruits—one each from all of the cows excepting The Matchless Queen, whose last calf died and whose previous ones are sold. In fact, the demand for the produce of these cows makes it hard to keep any of them for breeding purposes and a financial sacrifice to make steers of them. The one steer Envious Dale, out of College Emma, illustrated here, however, is doing something for his country, having recently won as follows at the strongest winter shows: Second, each, at the American Royal, International, and Western National, and first at the Kansas National—and his dam, be it repeated, has a galaxy of stock show prizewinners in her pedigree, and a milk record of 7,016.5 pounds. Study her picture below.



Envious Dale out of College Emma, Weight at 13 Months, 920 lbs.



College Emma, 8½ Years; Weight, 1,520 lbs.; Milk Record, 7,061.5 lbs.

The Lure of the Game

By Frank D. Tomson
Written for the Farmers' Magazine.
Toronto, Can.

As the Lake Shore Limited pulled westward from Cleveland a successful business man of that city seated himself comfortably in the Pullman only to find that his neighbor across the aisle was a one-time college chum who had become identified with the steel industry at Youngstown, Ohio. Both were enroute to Chicago.

The Cleveland man, after greeting his friend, stated with a show of enthusiasm that he had had a letter a few days before from Brown saying that if he had any business to bring him to Chicago the first week in December he would hope to meet him. "The letter stated that he would be in attendance at the stock show. I believe they call it the International," said the Cleveland man, "and that he would be easily located there most any day of the show."

Brown had indicated the hotel where he would be stopping, but encouraged his Cleveland friend to look him up at the show in order that he might come in contact a little with the livestock business.

"You will remember," said the Cleveland man, "that Brown went out west of the Mississippi river somewhere and started a bank after he had finished college. And I have an idea that he has probably loaned considerable money to these cattle breeders and is sticking pretty close to this show in order to see that they don't blow too much of it. I understand that these pedigree stock folks have a good deal of enthusiasm and pay some long prices when they find something that suits their fancy. You remember at college Brown was a mighty levelheaded sort of a fellow and always seem to have an optimistic view of things. I remember, too, he was a great hand to be out of doors. I have always felt that you and Brown came a little nearer to being my kind of folks than any of the other old classmates, and I tell you I have been mighty proud to know that you both have been successful. Of course I have had a good deal of pride in my own success, and it is all the sweeter because you two good old friends of mine are getting on

at about the same pace. I have an idea that Brown has a number of banks by this time.

"In the morning, unless you have urgent business, let's run out to this show and have a sort of a holiday. I like to see good stock. We used to always keep some good stock at home on the farm when I was a young fellow."

The Youngstown man said he would be busy during the forenoon, but could go out immediately after lunch and spend the entire afternoon, if that would suit. And so it was agreed.

During the journey these congenial friends recalled many happy college days and compared notes on their business experiences. Arriving at Chicago they engaged quarters at the same hotel and met by appointment for the afternoon off at the stock show.

They paid their entrance fee at the gate and expressed keen surprise that the entrance had such an English effect. The Stock Yard Inn and the court made a most pleasing impression on them.

"Why say, whoever worked this out had evidently spent some time in England. He certainly has worked out a most pleasing effect. I wonder if these livestock folks appreciate this sort of thing. Evidently they do, because they seem to be coming here in great numbers."

They quickly passed in, down the long alley way and occasionally stopped to have a look at the beautiful show animals in their stalls. They followed the crowd on through to the pavilion and agreed that they would probably find Brown in some one of the boxes overlooking the arena.

"I have a hunch," remarked one, "that Brown has his eagle eye on these fellows that are here with their show stock, especially those who borrow money from his banks."

They encircled the arena, studied the occupants of every box, but failed to locate Brown. Finally, as they became interested in the classes that were being judged, the Cleveland man remarked, "By George, that looks like Brown over there with that attendant's cap on and those big numbers fastened on him!" They moved a little nearer to the point, and sure enough there was Brown decked out in the attendant's garb, wearing a sandwich number and holding a beautiful roan Shorthorn bull.

"What do you know about that!" said the Cleveland man. "This fellow Brown that I have been bragging about must be a farmer. I thought he was a banker all the time."

They leaned over the railing just a little and called to Brown, who looked quickly around and, recognizing his old-time friends, waved his hand in a joyous fashion and said, "I will be with you boys pretty soon. I'm some busy right now."

Said the Cleveland man, "Why don't

you give the halter strap to someone else there and come and visit with us?"

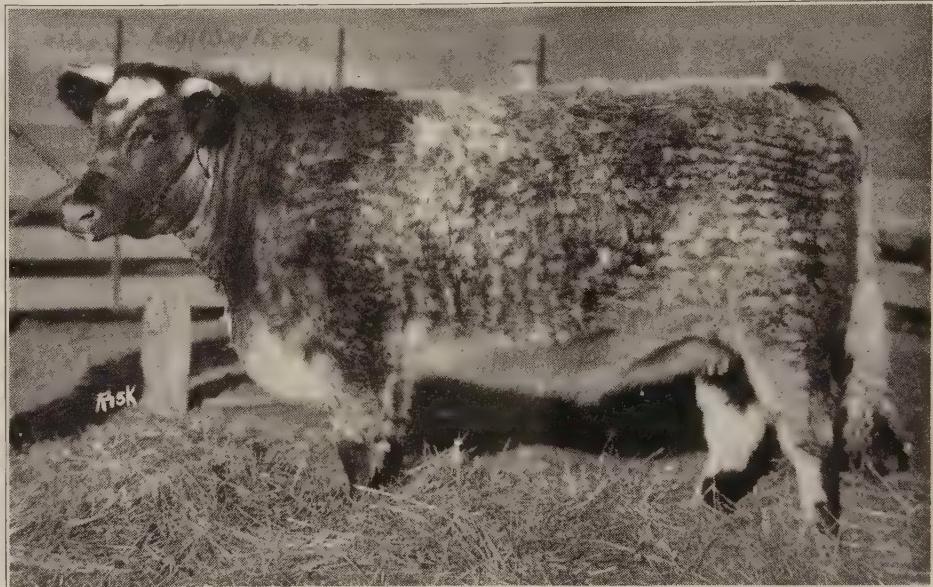
"I'm going to visit with you all right, but nobody is going to hold this halter strap but me. And if you don't mind, just stay near and see where I land. I'm full of hope."

They took the cue and became interested in the contest. The judge was looking the animals over, and after a

have recognition among so many. One thing that impressed them was that Brown seemed to be completely absorbed in the showing of his animal. There was nothing left undone to present him in the best position.

Finally the judge requested Brown to move his entry up one place, and that left but three ahead of him.

"Say, Brown's going up," was the



Courtesy A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.

Photo by Risk

Imp. Sherwood Maid 20th. A Promising Prospect for a Breeding Matron

long and rather tedious comparison began to assemble his favorite ones at the head of the class. Our business friends were delighted to note that Brown and his bull were among these favored few.

Then they began to study the judging with real interest and began to wonder whether Brown was really likely to

Cleveland man's enthusiastic comment as he nudged his Youngstown friend.

"Sure he's going up, and I have a kind of a notion that he may go a little higher yet."

The judge patiently went over the several animals and made many other comparisons. He placed others, seemingly satisfied with the rating. He went to the head of the class and again carefully worked over each animal in the group, changing a place here and there. Then he looked Brown's entry over in a very exacting way and instructed him to take him to the head of the class.

"Well, what do you know about that?" came in unison from both the Cleveland and the Youngstown man. "Why say, no wonder he didn't want to let anybody else hold that halter strap. By George, this fellow Brown must be a real fine stock fancier."

The judge having finished, the ribbons were handed out and the blue fluttered from the hand of one Brown as he waved it to his friends leaning on the railing.

As the class was led out he called to his friends, "I will be back in a few moments, and as I have no entries in the next class will then be at liberty."

Presently he appeared minus his cap and numbers, attired as a business man, and shook hands with both friends, who congratulated him upon his winning.

They took seats up in the amphitheater. "What the dickens are you doing in the cattle business, Brown?" was the



Hercules Diamond. Sold by Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Washington, in the Second National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale for \$5,000 to John R. Jones, Williamsville, Ill.

Cleveland friend's query. "I supposed you were a banker."

"Yes," said the Youngstown man, "our old chum here has been telling me that you undoubtedly had loaned a lot of money to these livestock folks and were here to see that they didn't blow it."

Brown laughed. "If I didn't have any troubles except the money that I have loaned to these kind of livestock folks, I wouldn't have any troubles."

"Well, tell us about yourself. Are you still in the banking business?"

"Yes, I am in the banking business. We have several banks and have a fine business in connection with each one, but I have gradually shifted the responsibility of these banks to other shoulders and for a number of years have been paying a good deal of attention to my farm and herd."

"One of the first things in the way of property I acquired when I went out west in connection with our business was a farm. I expected to sell it, as I wasn't a farmer, but I began to study the situation with reference to farm land values a little, and I could see that there was likely to be a good deal of an advance in the valuation if I held it, so instead of disposing of it I bought more land adjoining it and decided to operate it myself."

"Then the question was what to raise, grain or livestock. I decided if I had a farm I ought to know a little something more about farming, so I slipped away and went up to the Agricultural College and took the two weeks' short course at holiday time. It didn't take me very long to decide after being there that livestock was the important thing on the farm. Then there came the question to be decided, What kind of livestock, what grade, which would pay the best? I did some more studying. I talked with people of experience. I watched the trend of things and then I bought a few pure-bred, registered Shorthorns, and from that time on my farming operations have been the most interesting part of my business activities."

"And here's a thing that will make you fellows laugh: This farm has actually made more profit on the investment than any of my banks. Here's another thing that will surprise you: This farm and herd actually represent a larger value now than the capital of all my four banks put together, and they are mighty successful banks, too."

"Well, say, this is getting interesting," said the Cleveland man. "If you are through let's go to the hotel and have dinner together and talk some more."

"No, come with me and we will have dinner at the Saddle and Sirloin Club here at the yards, and I will show you an atmosphere that you never were in before. Let's go out now and look over my exhibit."

They strolled out and looked the exhibit over. Then they made a more or

less general study of other exhibits and in due time found themselves at the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

"This," said Brown, "is a unique institution. There's nothing else like it in America. The best-known livestock men of all breeds find their way into this club several times each year. These wonderful portraits you see are portraits of men who have had a part in the making of the great livestock industry. In this large room here are assembled the portraits of those who have been most conspicuous with Shorthorns in America. In this room are the old



Courtesy Peter McKay, Delhi, Minn.

The Herd Bulls

masters in the breeding art back in the days of its origin in the British Isles. In the room at the left hang the pictures of those who have had prominent identity with all of this development without particular reference to any breed. In many ways this is the most wonderful place in the world because of its contact, its associations and its significance. That is why I wanted you to come here with me. I don't expect you to feel about it as I do, because you haven't spent the years that I have spent in studying this most interesting line of endeavor, and I will say to you frankly that you have just lost that much.

"I wouldn't give all I possess for the enjoyment that comes to me through this sort of relationship. Let me tell you something: The humblest herdsman can make a name for himself in this field that will endure. It doesn't seem to make any difference where you start in this business, you are rated in



Courtesy B. H. Gleason, Kiowa, Col.

A Thick-fleshed Youngster of Much Promise

accordance with your ability to achieve and your knowledge of the things that pertain to this wonderful calling.

"Don't misunderstand me. I do not neglect my banking business. But there is no such enjoyment in the banking business that there is in this improvement of livestock, and just stop to think what it means when you have a business that affords all of this enjoyment, that places you in contact with men of great ability in all parts of the country and at the same time insures profits on a par with the best lines of commercial enterprise. Why, I have been living on my farm for more than ten years, and I expect to live there as long as I am on earth. I occasionally send some of our best products to the fairs, but this is the first time I have ever exhibited at the International, and I believe that this is the proudest day of my life, for I held the first winner in competition with experienced breeders from all over the United States and Canada, and this first winner is out of a cow that I personally selected for my herd and by a sire that I raised on the farm. All your steel contracts and all your big merchandizing deals can't compare with that kind of accomplishment."

The dinner was served and the business men from Cleveland and Youngstown seemed to be deeply impressed with the story and the setting. The three engaged a taxi later in the evening and were taken to their hotel.

The next day Brown was early at the show and his business friends hurried through their engagements and found themselves again at the arena.

When the hour came for them to depart the Cleveland man said, "Brown, I have learned more on this trip than I ever did on any trip before. You have given us some new ideas, at least they are new to us, and we just want to ask the privilege of coming out to your farm and studying your proposition a little. We have a feeling that we are slipping, that it won't be very long until we will be taking a hand in your kind of a game, but you know enough of us to know that we like to succeed. We don't want to make any failures, and so we would like to come to the farm and study the thing at close range a little and we have decided to come out in the spring."

Brown replied in this fashion: "Boys, no one in the world would be more welcome, and if what you have seen and what I have said has inclined you in this direction I am happier than ever. And let me say to you how proud I will be to be the means of identifying men of your class with this business."

As the train pulled into Cleveland and the Youngstown man extended his hand to the Cleveland man. "This has been a great trip. I never envied a man as much as I envy Brown."

Said the Cleveland man to the Youngstown man, "I feel exactly the same. We will be with him in the spring."

Deep-Seated Attachment for Shorthorns

By Mark W. Woods

Lincoln, Nebraska

Written for the Breeder's Gazette

I suppose one's judgment is influenced more or less by the impressions he gains in his boyhood days. Perhaps that accounts partly for my preference for Shorthorns, but only in part if at all. When I was a youngster my father, Colonel Woods, conducted livestock sales pretty much all over the country and when he was home from his trips he talked naturally a good deal about the livestock business. He was strong for improved standards of whatever breed. I question whether any man ever attached greater importance to high standards, not only in livestock, but in methods, than the Colonel does. But in his numerous discussions of breeds and their comparative merit, it generally simmered down to the Shorthorn as the best all-around breed for the American farmer.

He always contended that it was just as necessary to have a reasonable production of milk as it was that beef should be produced on the farms and he deplored the tendency on the part of a few Shorthorn breeders and those of other breeds to get away from the value of the milk flow.

As we boys grew we became engaged quite early in the livestock business.

breed. We found that while the Hereford did have uniform markings and generally adhered to one type, the difficulty was and is now that they do not maintain sufficient size. They have a tendency to become "cat-hammed" and they incline to run rather too small in bone.

Nearly two years ago we wanted to stock a ranch which we have in Cherry County. We tried to locate Shorthorn cows in sufficient numbers, but we didn't succeed and while making inquiries we learned of a bunch of four hundred Panhandle whitefaced cows, many of them with calves at foot, and others right at calving, which were for sale at what appeared to be a bargain price. The deal was offered on account of the death of the owner and the necessity of closing up his affairs. So we bought them and placed them on the ranch. They are quite uniform in type and have a breedy appearance, but they run too light in weight. It was our intention when we bought them to turn

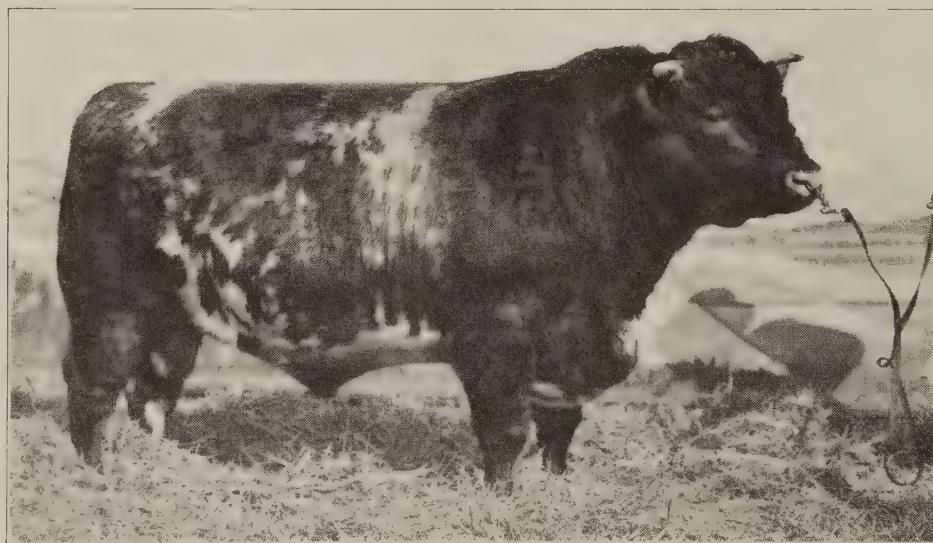
satisfy his wishes. He must take what is offered if the price suits, and work out his salvation with them.

Getting back to our earlier experiences in handling bulls for the range, my first venture in this line was a shipment of bulls out into Montana. I landed with them finally at Whitehall and had some very, to me, excited, and to the ranchers, amusing experiences. I managed to turn this lot of bulls and got my money and headed back to Lincoln. We have made a good many shipments in various parts of the west since then and I have had occasion many times to visit this section where the first shipment was distributed and the use of that first load of bulls made a very decided change in the cattle in that section. It started the use of purebred sires in that region and many carloads of high-class steers have found their way to market and made their owners big profits, because pure-bred sires were being used.

There is this to be said for the Shorthorn; it will always make good if given a fair chance. It seems to possess a natural flesh covering and quality that will assert itself. You never hear a buyer at the market complaining about a steer that carries considerable Shorthorn blood. They know they will kill out well. You never find a feeder who objects to Shorthorn steers if he has had any experience in the business. He knows that they will make a splendid growth for the amount of feed they take and he knows that the market will assure him a little premium on each pound for the quality they show.

There is one thing that a good many people without experience overlook and that is the value of the disposition of the animal. A good many people have the idea that out in the range country it doesn't make any difference whether a steer is wild or tame, but it makes a difference there just as it makes a difference in the small pasture on the cornbelt farms, just as it makes a difference in the feed lot and when they are on the market. I learned once from a packer-buyer that the condition of the meat at killing time was all in favor of the steers that went quietly among the yards and through the chutes to the killing pens. A steer that gets excited when undergoing the experience at the market and making the journey across to the killing pens will show an inflamed condition of the meat, which the packers object to. This is an item that probably few people have ever even considered.

My experience among the farmers of the cornbelt and with the ranch people has more than confirmed my early impressions regarding the superior merit of the Shorthorn. I suppose like most men who have had any considerable experience or contact with the business I have a deep-seated desire sooner or later to have a breeding herd of registered cattle. As yet I have never had



Courtesy W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Count Valentine. A Denver Prizewinner

For a number of years we conducted a commission business in South Omaha, selling bulls in carload lots to the ranchmen in the range country. We handled all breeds, but we soon observed in this business that the Shorthorn had certain definite advantages, and our experience was that in the main they gave better results. We heard a good deal about the advantage of the uniform markings of the Hereford and we sold many carloads of whitefaces. Occasionally there were those who contended that the Angus was the most desirable breed, but the Angus never got very far in the range country, though I have no desire to discredit the Angus or any

Shorthorn bulls with them, but after studying the matter over carefully we were afraid that the calves, having more size, might give us considerable trouble at calving time, so we elected to put in white-face bulls, but we have never been entirely satisfied with the purchase nor the present plan we are following. Our intention now is to retain the heifers and use Shorthorn bulls on them and gradually work off the older cows. We believe then we will be able to very materially increase the weight and we are confident we are going to make an improvement also in the quality.

When putting in a considerable drove of cattle the purchaser cannot always

just the place that I would regard as suited to the handling of such a herd and so I have never undertaken it. The plan more or less clearly defined is in my mind and I hope the day is not very far distant when I will have such a herd. When that time comes, the breed I shall select is the Shorthorn. I have never in all my experience considered, when it came down to reaching a conclusion in the matter, any other breed, though I recognize the merits of all. But there is something about the Shorthorn that makes its appeal to me—that is different from the impression any other breed makes. In talking with many other men who have given more or less study to the cattle breeding business I find the Shorthorn has made the same appeal to their favor.

In following the reports of sales in the Gazette I note the wide distribution of Shorthorns and the activity of the trade in all parts of the country. It doesn't seem to make much difference where these sales are held, the prices run much the same where a similar class of cattle are offered. There is another thing that I note and that is there seems to be a very large farmer patronage. This is strong evidence of the stability of the trade. There seems to be no inclination to boom prices, though certainly the values are now running on a sufficiently high plane, yet when

compared with the values of steers at the market there is no question but what pure-bred Shorthorns are a good buy at present values.

As I look back through a period of twenty to twenty-five years I am inclined to think that the competition which other breeds have furnished has been of great value to the Shorthorn breed because it has stimulated the

best efforts of the Shorthorn people. It has opened their eyes to the type that would make the most money under the changing conditions in agriculture. But however keen this competition, I have never seen the time that I felt that any other breed was as valuable to the farmer, or to the ranchman either for that matter, as the Shorthorn and I recognize the merit in them all.



Courtesy C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Pair of Chuggy Youngsters

Golf vs. Shorthorns

Giving preference through courtesy to the weaker, I have placed Golf first in the title. In this little article, which is the result of a request from the Editor for a review of a little story that I was telling that actually took place in a conversation one evening where there were present an editor of a farm journal, a banker, a ranch man and myself.

The argument, as we might call it, started by both the editor and the banker, practically in unison, inquiring why it was that I didn't play more golf. I replied, because I got so much more enjoyment out of my farm and cattle. This particular statement brought forth an attempt on the part of the golfers to explain about the wonderful exercise that one got in playing golf, the advantages of a nice club house, the lockers, with their baths, and particularly the "19th hole," its pleasures, etc.

Before giving my side of the argument it might be well to explain to some of the Shorthorn readers, if there are any who have nerve enough to complete the reading of this article, as to just what a game of golf really consists of. It is this: On what we call the "tee" of the first hole, the starting place of a game properly played, a little white ball is set upon a small pinch of sand, and after several warming up and loosening up swings the golfer takes a swing at it. If it goes straight down the course towards what is called the

"putting green," he is lucky. Beginners and poor players as a rule either miss, "dubb" or "slice" it. The latter means that it goes off into the rough grass or ditches, and if you have a caddy (who is the little chap who carries your clubs), and he is a good one, he will possibly have had an eye on the ball and have it located by the time you get to where it is. The second shot is made from where the ball lies with generally what is termed a "brassie" or an "iron" club, the idea being in as few strokes as possible to get the ball on to the putting green above referred to, and when there you play croquet with it, as it were, by taking a shorter-handled club and trying to sink it into a little hole about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which is located generally in about the center of the green. Now, the fellow who has managed to get the ball into this little hole or cup in the fewest number of strokes

By "Experience"

A Prosperous City Business and Clubman Who Has Become a Breeder of Shorthorns

is the party who won the hole. This is continued from one hole to another, up to and including (on the more up-to-date and regular courses) eighteen holes. The 19th hole above referred to, where considerable of the pleasure comes in, is the particular place in the club where you can sign up and have served to you your Scotch high-ball or any other form of liquor that your heart might wish. So much for the game of golf.

Entering into the comparison of the Shorthorn side of the question, I stated that when a man owned a farm and a good herd of Shorthorn cattle he was the sole owner of his own golf links, and that when he wanted to get recreation he didn't have to go to some club, change his clothes and put on a loud bright-red sweater, a checkered cap and a pair of kid's short pants, have a fight to get a caddy to carry his bag of clubs, and that further, on account of the bad shots that he would invariably make, add materially to his French vocabulary. But in place of that he could go out to his farm and put on some old clothes that were comfortable and walk around from one cow to another and from one group of heifers to another bunch, and that was just about as much exercise as walking from one hole to another in golf. Further, he could sit down when he wished and rest, or walk further and leisurely look over all of his



At the Bend of the Creek

cattle and see the young ones coming on, doing well, talk with the herdsman and the farmer and know that all the time he was not only benefiting himself as far as his health was concerned, but financially besides, if the place is properly managed and operated. Besides all of that he was doing a world of good to the public in general and the coming generation, and when his afternoon was spent in enjoying himself in this way, either alone or in company with friends, that there was nothing to prevent him from having his own 19th hole right at the farm, getting his little nip if he wanted, all of which can be enjoyed in company of family and friends.

Right here is where the editor of the farm journal gave up, as he replied: "Well, you know I hadn't just exactly really thought about it in that light. I have been so wrapped up in this game of golf that I failed to realize just what others might be doing for their recreation, but I can see after what you have told us, when you get right down to it that there is absolutely nothing to it and no real comparison can be made, and I am going to get me a farm and establish a small herd of cattle."

In conclusion I might add that I personally have tried on five different occasions, having had a membership in that many different clubs, and in com-

pany with the best of friends, to attempt to get enthusiastic about golf, but I am unable to see where there is any chance for a fellow who really likes good livestock to fool away his time on a golf course when he can be out among and creating a creditable herd, planning, as it were, for the future as to the different crosses, what the outcome will be and whether or not the next calf from one of his favorite cows is going to be a bull or cow calf, a red, white, or a roan. To those who have not experienced this little thrill, which comes only with the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns, I say it is worth surely a trial.

Why I Choose Shorthorns

By J. C. Robison

Towanda, Kan.

The author of this expression has for many years been prominently identified with the Percheron horse business. Whitewater Falls Stock Farm has become one of the best known among the Percheron breeding institutions, but the owner, Mr. Robison, has long held Shorthorns in favor. He is gradually giving the Shorthorns preference in his business operations. His expression is of interest.

THE EDITOR.

I breed Shorthorns in preference to any other breed of cattle I guess because it just seems to come natural for anyone who likes good livestock to look with favor on Shorthorns. To me they seem to be the natural breed for the farmer combining as they do milk and beef. In a way it was sort of bred into me to like Shorthorns as my father used to buy Shorthorn cattle long before he left Illinois to come to Kansas from the old John D. Gillette herd. My father used to breed Percherons way back in the days of Louis Napoleon and I think he never was without a good herd of high grade Shorthorns from that time until his death. He preferred Shorthorns to feed

and usually fed each year from 500 to 1,000 steers when he was actively engaged in farming after coming to Kansas.

I really breed Shorthorns for the same reason that I breed Percherons because I feel a personal attachment for them. There's another reason, I have always found them profitable. Having the feed from 400 acres of alfalfa, 200 acres of corn and 300 acres of other crops beside plenty of pasture I incline to Shorthorns along with Percherons to consume this product as they both yield a good return on the investment. Aside from the pleasure derived from raising them not to mention keeping up the fertility of the farm. But there is something aside from this

that compels me to like them and want to grow them a little better all the time.

It's genuine pleasure to go out into the pastures among the Shorthorns and walk up to them and rub their backs and be able to make friends with them. They have such gentle dispositions. How much more satisfactory this than having them run away like westerners with heads and tails both in the air.

Then there are other things to consider beside just raising the cattle that makes you strong for the breed. It is the people whom you meet who are identified with the Shorthorns. The friendships you make among them. Somehow this seems to apply with so much more force to the Shorthorns than any other breed with which I am familiar. To me this means a great deal and I take it that nearly all Shorthorns attach great importance to it for there seems to be a cordial relation among them that is rather different from that we observe elsewhere. Really it makes life worth living and in my judgment adds a great deal to the strength and prestige of the Shorthorn.

Of late years I have not pushed the Shorthorns on this farm as much as I have the Percherons, but I have kept a herd, sometimes small, sometimes numbering as high as 125 head along with the Percherons. I find, however, that I always have the tendency to give the Shorthorns more room and increase their numbers. They sort of grow on me just as they seem to grow on others and the more one gets of them either in numbers or experience or years of contact, the more one seems to desire.



Courtesy Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Cal.

First Prize Calf Herd, California State Fair, 1917

From the International Judge

Your request asking me to write and describe some of the problems I was confronted with in judging at the recent International Show in Chicago was received.

I should have undertaken to fulfill your request on my three days' journey home when many of the grand entries were fresh in my mind. However, I got acquainted with a returning Canadian soldier from the front, across the seas, who was one of the few to escape the Huns in his company since 1914. His tales were so interesting that before we reached Portland I had almost forgotten that I had ever seen "Lord Rhybon" or "Villager's Coronet" and many others who were anxious to make claim for the only one blue ribbon.

I believe I am safe in saying the hardest problem a judge is confronted with is to select his type and not break it, which case I could not conscientiously avoid at Chicago. The winner in the aged bull class is the type of animal I prefer, having character, quality, depth of body, as well as depth of flesh and plenty scale, but was not as true in his outlines as I liked. In the next class I was confronted with outstanding bulls of different types, the first two of which was the same type, having grand character with immense depth of body and with a deep covering of flesh with quality that I liked, in which some of the

Frank Brown

Carleton, Oregon

other good bulls of this class were not so strong.

I could go on describing my views of the different classes, but our representatives of the various livestock journals have, in former issues, very ably portrayed the many good entries shown. However, I will say that I am strongly in favor of Shorthorns that will produce profitable commercial beef; and without quality, my experience has been, it's hard to get profitable returns for feed consumed. My experience when a herdsman some thirty years ago in feeding a few show steers each year, and when



Courtesy H. E. Browne, Rhodesia, S. Africa.

*Prince Worcester of Rhodesia,
South Africa*

compelled to put them over the scales the first of every month proved to me that I could not make a profitable gain unless the animal possessed quality. I believe it would be to the interest of the breed and breeders if we were more discriminating against those hard-hided, thin-fleshed cattle rather than discriminate against the many good so-called plain-bred Shorthorns. Was it not in producing Shorthorns with those qualities that Amos Cruickshank gained his fame as a breeder? Even now many of our Western range men are demanding bulls of the beefy, strong-boned type. There were several entries that I passed on that were good in character and outlines but did not have the beef producing qualities, and which is my reason for them not getting higher up in the winnings. I know very well from past experience in feeding that there were few if any shown ever had Hoovers bill of fare tacked on their feed box. There are, however, more expert feeders than others in prescribing and administering the ration.

The entries in the female classes were the best I ever passed judgment on. The grand champion and junior champion were two marvels of beef production, and I hope to see the progress and improvement of the noble red, white and roans go on in the future as it has in the past.

A Word from an Old Friend

By W. E. Skinner

Former Manager International
Livestock Exposition.

indeed, and I hope for more of them, perhaps because I know the Shorthorn man more intimately than some of the other breed men; they become more dear to my heart—so that instead of attempting to say anything about Shorthorns in my contribution, I will take advantage of your courtesy to keep alive old friendship, if such an act is necessary, I do hope the friends of years hold me in memory as I do them. I have never lost sight of their interests; on all occasions that offer it is one of my great pleasures to say or do something helpful to them.

The work for the dairy industry, which it was my privilege to take charge of, after many years of association with the other side of the domestic animal kingdom, has been much on the same line, and as a consequence I have never felt that the connection was altogether broken. There is so much in common in this whole field of endeavor—more now than ever, since the world's war and its attendant misery has brought

home to all of us in this wonderful country—the great truth that food is the fundamental basis of human progress and happiness, and upon the producer rests the bringing of contentment to the peoples of the world, and with the large measure of human kindness that fills to overflowing the men of the Shorthorn world, I know that they are striving with every ounce that is in them to respond to the call of humanity that goes up from every part of the world.

We are going along in years together, and among my richest possessions I prize the friendship of the men I have worked with, shoulder to shoulder, within the whole domestic animal field for a period of thirty-two years, and am grateful to you, Mr. Editor, for offering an opportunity to say "God speed" to the Shorthorn men, and to wish that the progress they make be commensurate with the great breed of cattle they have assumed responsibility for and development of.

Trusting the year of 1919 will see their efforts crowned with a full mede of success, and that it may bring every happiness to them and theirs, is my sincere wish.

My years of association with the men of the beef kingdom were pleasant ones,

A Forward Movement in Shorthorns

The Shorthorn is by no means a newcomer to the vast region of the Pacific Northwest. Early in the history of the development of the business of raising cattle we are told that Shorthorns were introduced, and one need only have seen a few of the farm and range herds of the northwestern region to discern the clear marks of the Shorthorn sire.

In writing a few words regarding forward steps in the upbuilding of interest in this great breed, the writer is only personally cognizant of the developments of the past few years. Fifteen to twenty-five years ago there was public interest in Shorthorns, and several northwestern herds had acquired considerable reputation. One cannot name them all, but a few of the prominent were W. O. Minor, the Dunn herd, J. H. McCroskey and Alex. Chalmers.

With the exception of such herds more or less in the public eye at the shows, and quite well advertised through the agricultural press and by other means of publicity, few pure-bred Shorthorns were to be found. Furthermore, what is today called "plain blood" predominated, and the average breeder did not, as is his desire today, try to own a "pure Scotch" herd bull, and often he had little of Scotch blood in the females.

The last decade has seen a marked change in Shorthorn affairs in the states of the northwest. First, there has come an insistent call for better commercial cattle and better types of breeding animals, particularly in herd bulls. Second, pure-bred Shorthorns have been popularized to a marked degree, specially for handling on the farm. Third, the breeders of today are learning more and more about blood lines and are insisting on lines of breeding that meet the standards set by the most forward-looking men in the business.

The story of herd improvement is a most encouraging one. The original foundation for our range herds could have had little merit other than that of being thrifty animals of the cattle kind. It was for the most part mongrel and unimproved blood derived from any sources. It had the merit, however, of ruggedness, and the cows were for the most part reasonably good milkers. On such a foundation came generation after generation of bulls of various sorts. At first a good-looking grade was held sufficient. Later came the demand for the pure-bred, until today there are few sections of the cattle-breeding counties, either range or farm, that will accept other than the pedigreed animal, and the modern demand is distinctly for a combination of good breeding and of accepted beef conformation. This story of herd improvement, however, is not

By Dean E. J. Iddings

University of Idaho, Moscow

primarily a Shorthorn story. Neither can the "Whiteface" claim the whole credit. It is a story of constantly increased appreciation of good blood and individuality in beef cattle without regard to breeds.

The greatest advance for the Shorthorn has been in the conquest of the farm by this cosmopolitan breed of cattle. One need only recall the status of a decade ago to find far less demand for Shorthorns than today. It is true that they were far from unknown, but the herds were comparatively widely scattered, and herds of any considerable importance were not numerous.

There has been a marked steady growth in Shorthorn popularity, particularly from the farm point of view. Grass is scarce, cattle of all kinds are worth more money, and many farmers argue the advisability of disposing of grade cattle and of keeping a fewer number of pure-breds. The doctrine of a few pure-breds on the farm has spread far and has sunk deep into the minds of the people.

This movement has extended all over the northwest, but can be illustrated by examples from Idaho, where conditions are much better known to the writer. Northern Idaho, particularly in Idaho, Lewis, Kootenai and Bonner counties, has many farm herds. The Boise valley, including Ada and Canyon counties, has gone strong on the Shorthorn and now has several herds of considerable size, and really a large number of small herds, each consisting of from two to three to fifteen or twenty head. The Twin Falls country, another highly specialized irrigation district, has shown a similar tendency, and now has several pure-bred herds. A more recently developed territory is the Minidoka irrigated tract, and here the livestock appeal has made a strong impression on the settler. Along with pure-bred horses, pigs, and sheep has necessarily come the Shorthorn, and the familiar color and form of this breed is seen on the rich irrigated pastures of this great federal project. Shorthorn herds have also gained strength in Bannock, Bingham, and other livestock producing counties. A display of Shorthorn cattle is a marked feature of the annual Lemhi County Fair at Salmon City, with from 60 to 100 animals entered for prizes each year.

The arranging of special sales of Shorthorns has featured the development of the business in the northwestern states. The annual sales at Portland, Lewiston, and Spokane are well known to Shorthorn men who have kept at all in touch with the development of the western trade. Special sales have been held in such places as Ontario,

Oregon and Salmon City, Twin Falls county, and in Ada and Canyon counties in Idaho. In this connection it is interesting to know that the State Fair of Idaho at Boise this year was by far the best balanced exhibition ever held there, and one of the very strongest features of the fair was the Shorthorn display.

Our Shorthorn breeders feel highly optimistic of the future of the business in the northwestern states. These states, both in irrigated and non-irrigated regions, produce heavy yields of grains and forages that are suitable for growing cattle and for putting them in a highly finished condition. In most sections of this district pastures are excellent. This is particularly true of the irrigated section. Here on the farm an acre of irrigated pasture can be depended upon to carry two head of cattle during the grazing season. This may sound like an extravagant claim to those who are familiar with the blue grass pastures of the Mississippi valley, but tests have been made in so many different sections that there can be no question as to the facts. Furthermore, many of the pure-bred men have available rough mountain or fenced range pasture, that gives them highly valuable feed and cheap feed for a considerable portion of the year. On the whole, our Shorthorn men feel that if these cattle can be produced satisfactorily anywhere in America, there is a distinct field of usefulness for them in the northwest.

Along with greater interest in Shorthorns, and a tendency toward the establishment of many small herds and the distinct improvement of larger herds has come the demand for the best blood that the breed possesses. As yet very few of our men are so obsessed with the charm of the names "Scotch" or "Cruickshank" that they are neglecting the importance of individuality. Men who are in the business for producing an accepted type of beef cattle, however, are seeking to obtain those strains of the breed that carry the beef inheritance in the greatest measure. As a result there are a large number of herds in the western country now headed by Scotch bulls, and within the last five years a large number of pure-bred females, many of them pure Scotch and the remainder Scotch-topped, have been introduced to strengthen the breeding herd.

This, in the judgment of the writer, is a highly desirable movement, and is placing some of our larger herds on a substantial foundation and giving them the most approved standards of breeding and individuality. Furthermore, the general dissemination of knowledge in regard to breed type, breed history and families is enabling the smaller breeder and the farmer to make his purchases with greater assurance.

The National Shorthorn Congress

The Second Annual Shorthorn Congress held at Chicago, under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association Feb. 18, 19 and 20, was a distinct success in every respect. The attendance was largely increased over that of the initial event a year ago and embraced the entire country. The evening programs furnished entertainment of high character. Forceful addresses were made by Governor Stuart of Virginia, Congressman Shallenberger of Nebraska, Secretary G. E. Day of the Dominion Herd Book, Canada, James Atkinson of the Bureau of Markets at Washington, Dean C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, president of the International Livestock Exposition, Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith of Indiana, one of the best known authorities on farm life, and John R. Tomson, Dover, Kan., president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The exhibition of the Shorthorn film showing scenes on various breeding farms throughout the United States and also numerous classes in the leading shows proved of special instructive interest.

One of the most significant results of the show, an important part of the Congress program, was the fact that out of sixty exhibitors all but thirteen had a share in the winnings. Forty-seven out of the sixty exhibited prize winners. This is a forceful suggestion of the uniform character of the entries and the wide distribution of the prizes is evidence of the strength of the Shorthorn in all parts of the country. The champion bull came from the Pacific Slope, the champion cow from Michi-

gan, Alabama, Tennessee, Maryland and New York furnished first prizewinners, as did various states in the Mississippi valley, a wholesome situation. The new breeders had a large share in the honors coming out of the show, and the generous attitude of the buyers toward the production of these beginners as well as the veterans offers a suggestion of the trade opportunities open to the man who identifies himself with the Shorthorn breed.

The outstanding feature of the sale was the consistent nature of the bidding. There were no high prices when the character of the offering is considered, yet an average of \$785 for the entire number—254 head—reveals the strength of the demand. Only once did the price-making reach as high as \$5,000. The purchasers represented practically all sections of the country and the entries from distant parts were as much in favor as those from the corn belt. There seemed to be no distinctions other than that for merit and blood lines. By a large majority the offering was composed of young things, yearlings and calves, a fact that draws attention rather forcibly to the average. The cattle were sold by sections as they were shown. An indication of the buyers' estimates is had in the following averages as to ages:

Section 1—Bulls

Calved before January 5, 1916.
6 sold for \$6,225, an average of
\$1,037.50.

Section 2—Bulls

Calved between May 28, 1916, and August 10, 1917.

28 sold for \$22,550, an average of
\$805.40.

Section 3—Bulls

Calved between August 15, 1917, and November 22, 1917.

32 sold for \$24,450, an average of
\$764.25.

Section 4—Bulls

Calved between November 22, 1917, and June 30, 1918.

26 sold for \$17,900, an average of \$690.

Section 5—Females, With Calves at Foot

Calved before February 10, 1916.

19 sold for \$17,500, an average of \$921.

Section 6—Cows and Heifers

Calved between July 31, 1910, and January 15, 1916.

18 sold for \$15,175, an average of \$843.

Section 7—Heifers

Calved between April 28, 1916, and June 14, 1917.

42 sold for \$38,525, an average of \$917.

Section 8—Heifers

Calved between June 15, 1917, and October 24, 1917.

43 sold for \$36,500, an average of \$850.

Section 9—Heifers

Calved between October 25, 1917, and June 28, 1918.

40 sold for \$20,675, an average of
\$501.50.

Summary

92 bulls sold for \$71,125, an average of
\$773.
162 females sold for \$128,375, an average
of \$800.
254 head sold for \$199,500, an average
of \$785.

The Shorthorn Trade in 1918

A review of the trade in pure-bred livestock during the past year reveals a very strong and broadening demand for Shorthorns. The total number sold in public auction sales that have been reported, aggregates in round numbers ten thousand head. The actual number probably exceeds this figure considerably, as many sales are not reported in the press. The averages ranged from near the \$200 mark, a few selling below that figure, up to \$2,307, which was the maximum reached at the International sale held under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, in December. The highest average made by any individual firm was \$1,844. This was the achievement of Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., and the figure is the more significant as the offering was composed almost entirely of calves. Nine of the calves in this sale averaged just a shade under \$5,000. All things considered this must be regarded as the banner Shorthorn auction of the year.

Of the ten thousand head sold in the

auctions reported practically one animal in nine sold for \$1,000 or more, eleven hundred and eighty in all, making an average slightly in excess of \$1,500. Less than half a dozen head sold for \$10,000 or over and only one reached \$20,000. In fact, it is a small list that passed the \$5,000 mark, indicating a consistent attitude on the part of the purchasers. Location had little to do with the price-making, except that the Mississippi valley, being the principal breeding ground, shows the largest volume of trade.

The lack of speculative transactions that has characterized the trade is significant. The higher prices which have been recorded have been paid by those who were in quest of foundation breeding stock. Never before has there been such a general discrimination in favor of high-class seed in both females and herd bulls. No healthier condition could exist, for it insures further improvement in Shorthorn standards. The prosperity which has prevailed and which increases among the stock farmers has its bear-

ing on the Shorthorn trade and adds strength to the prices. We have never before witnessed such a general tendency among farmers to substitute pure-bred cattle for their grades. The high cost of feed and maintenance has brought this about to a large extent, and there is now every prospect that this tendency will increase.

Along with the prosperous results of the auction sales is the private trade which far exceeds them in volume. The extent of these transactions as shown in the transfers recorded in the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association indicate that more than six times as many were sold privately as in auction sales. No account of these transactions is taken in the prices referred to above, but many \$1,000 deals were effected. The significant fact is that while there have been an unprecedented number of high prices there has moved a great volume of Shorthorns at very moderate prices when compared with values of beef at the markets.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

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FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

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LET US ALL PULL

There are 33,147 owners of registered Shorthorns who are interested in increasing the demand. The service which these 33,147 breeders may render to the Shorthorn interests, working individually and collectively, is incalculable. Never since the Shorthorn first took up its useful identity with American agriculture have the inducements been so great for creating Shorthorn trade. Never has the prospect been as bright for trade expansion. The farmers of America have come to recognize as they never fully understood before the all-around adaptability of the Shorthorn to the farm, and these farmers are more easily approached on the subject of investing their money in registered Shorthorns than ever before.

If every Shorthorn breeder will make it his individual business to encourage his neighbors, who are favorably situated for the purpose, to lay the foundation for a registered Shorthorn herd, there will result an activity in Shorthorn trade such as has never been realized. Not only that, but through this effort he will render a great service to those whom he may induce to make their initial investment. May we not suggest that each breeder definitely plan to interest five men who are not now producing registered Shorthorns to the extent that they become investors in this year 1919. The breed would then have 200,000 active supporters. This sounds like a miraculous expansion, doesn't it? And yet without any concerted action, without any definite plan on the part of the great majority of Shorthorn breeders, we have experienced an expansion of this ratio, the only difference being that it covered a period of five years instead of one.

Who is there who can review the growth of Shorthorn trade and the broadening of Shorthorn influence during the past five years and not be impressed with the certainty of still greater expansion if a general and united effort is made in that direction? What could be more simple as a matter of fact than this accomplishment? Why shouldn't every man who has a commodity to sell be interested in improving his trade opportunities? Why shouldn't every man who produces registered Shorthorns put forth a personal effort to interest other men to the extent that they will invest their money?

Certainly no man or class of men ever owned or produced a commodity

that could be more generally relied upon as a safe and profitable investment. Why shouldn't the farmers be induced to include Shorthorns in their operations? Why shouldn't the man who raises grade cattle be encouraged to reduce his feed bill and increase his net profits by substituting pure-bred Shorthorns therefor? Why shouldn't the Shorthorn producer make it his business to systematically and persistently urge the advantages upon those who own and till the land?

The fact is, that the Shorthorn situation needs only such concerted support as we have suggested to create a demand of greatly enlarged proportions and place this demand on a permanent basis. It isn't possible for this association to take advantage of all of the opportunities that are continually coming up without the personal activity of the individual breeders whose farms and herds are scattered throughout the country. But with this co-operation, which in itself doesn't involve any inconvenience or self-denial or hardship, there will develop a stimulus to the trade that cannot be measured, nor can its importance be overestimated.

Mr. Shorthorn Breeder, you have something to think about in this suggestion. First, your individual interests and profit. Second, the useful service you are rendering your patrons, and, third, the fraternal attitude which you reveal toward those who are identified with your favored breed. Think this over. Think this over now. Jot down the names of the men in your community, your neighbors, whom you believe are favorable to the Shorthorn, and just as an experiment make it your business to see that each one invests in a Shorthorn during the present year

BY ALL MEANS—AND DON'T WAIT TOO LONG

A reader of this magazine writes: "It happens that I am located in a community where there are no registered Shorthorn herds. My preference is for Shorthorns. Do you think I would be making a mistake to found a herd of Shorthorns under these circumstances?"

In the state where this reader lives more than 2,000 men are engaged in producing registered Shorthorns, and unquestionably this man is located in one of the few sections where registered Shorthorns are not being produced. He has an opportunity which he should not overlook, for it is safe to predict that if he will start with this resourceful breed he will meet with a demand among his neighbors that will fully absorb his surplus. We have had a long contact with improved livestock interests in a territory covering many states, yet we have never known a man who made a mistake when he founded a herd of Shorthorns, provided he applied practical methods to their management.

Yes, Mr. Reader, we recommend that you follow your inclination and build up a herd of registered Shorthorns. You would never be satisfied with another

breed because your choice is the Shorthorn, and certainly a man does his best when he works with materials of his own choice and selection.

May we make one other suggestion, and that is, do it promptly. It takes time to build up a good herd, and you will wish to reach the enviable situation which inevitably follows the building up of such a herd. You will wish to enjoy the prestige, the good will, the increased trade and all the other advantages that come to the man who has had this experience.

Found your herd, Mr. Breeder, and found it in this year of our Lord.

PARTNERSHIPS

This office is in receipt of numerous inquiries as to the various plans of partnership contracts entered into between those who engage in the breeding of registered Shorthorns. Often it is the man of means who desires to form a partnership with some man without means, but who is capable in the handling of a breeding herd. Not infrequently the inquiry comes from the man who has the "know how" but lacks the money. Sometimes it is a land owner desiring to operate the land along the lines of maintaining a registered herd.

In order that we may render a service in this particular we ask that those who have had experience in partnerships write us, outlining the terms of the contract. We understand that scarcely any two contracts would be alike in every particular, and we desire to give, through this magazine, the benefit of the information, touching as nearly as possible all phases of these partnership arrangements. If it is the wish of those who furnish the information that we refrain from publishing their names we will conform to their wishes. But in the interests of the breed and the welfare of all who are concerned with it, we urge that those who have had successful partnership relations advise us in order that those who need knowledge may have the benefit of it.

MANY YOUNG MEN AVAILABLE

It may not have occurred to many a land owner who would really like to become a Shorthorn breeder that there may be in his immediate vicinity one or several young men who would be glad to enter into a partnership relation. Probably the young man has ability and energy, but lacks sufficient funds to get into the business on a proper basis. This may be the very man that the land owner is looking for. Perhaps the young man has had the benefit of an animal husbandry course, or he may have had experience enough in herd management to have become a master in his line and needs only the opportunity to display his judgment and ability.

How many farms there are that are now yielding a minimum return that could be put on a profitable, going basis

if such young men could be included on a profit-sharing basis for a considerable period. How many farm owners would become enthusiastic supporters of livestock husbandry if they would put such a plan in operation. The opportunity is quite as important to the land owner as to the young man who aspires to get into a business of his own and to his liking.

There is many a man who has reached middle life who has one or more farms on hand which he is renting on a basis that encourages the tenant to rob the soil who would see his fertility restored and his acres blossom by the application of mixed husbandry. This is one of the advantages to grow out of such an arrangement. There is many a man who would be glad to invest and satisfy his desire for country life if he could find a suitable man with the proper experience to take the responsibility of building up and managing a breeding herd.

May we offer the suggestion that he of the land and he of the money consider the possibilities that are likely to grow out of such a connection? And, on the other hand, may we not recommend that the young man who has acquired the necessary knowledge, who has the requisite amount of energy, who is reasonable in his views and dependable in his habits, may we not suggest that he look around a little with a view to interesting some man of means in this plan that we have touched upon?

We have seen many such firms grow in prosperity and in influence. Think it over.

GROW MORE STEERS

If it were possible to assemble the figures which Shorthorn steers individually have commanded during the past half-dozen years, it would leave no doubt in the minds of those who read them as to the profit in growing Shorthorn steers. Anyone who has attended many combination sales is impressed with the number of mediocre character that pass through the sale ring and yield their owners less profit than if they had been converted into steers and had been disposed of on the beef markets. This has long been the case and the wonder is that breeders will, year after year, grow out these bulls and dispose of them at the moderate prices which they command, pay the selling expenses, to say nothing of the increased annoyance in handling them and growing them out, when they could easily market them as steers and realize a greater profit.

A number of years ago we listened to a learned minister as he preached a baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of a college, and in that sermon there was one sentence that we have never forgotten. It was the only one, but it was worth saving. He said, "You will find that there is scarcely an influence as strong as habit."

This thought has often come to us as we have visited the breeding farms or

attended more particularly these combination sales and witnessed the common bulls go through the ring, and the sellers accept the results as a matter of course.

There is many a bull that proved a drag in his owner's hands that would have been a delight to grow out as a steer and that would find favor at the markets. When was there ever a more opportune time for Shorthorn breeders to cull their calves more carefully and turn to the feed lot all the males that do not give prospect of making better than the ordinary development?

As we stated in a former issue, the supporters of other beef breeds frequently select for steers, especially if they have in mind exhibiting in a show contest, the best calves which they are able to produce. And that accounts to a very great extent for the success of these other breeds in these competitive show contests. But what is the situation with the Shorthorn? The steer exhibits are almost invariably made up of the discards, the off colors, the rejects. Shorthorn breeders apparently have never given serious consideration to the profits that may be derived from pure-bred steers. Apparently they have never considered that there was a great deal of prestige to be obtained in these show contests by the winners.

True, there has been a very general demand for Shorthorn bulls, and so most of the male calves have been marketed in that way until the habit has become fixed. It seems apparent, however, that no greater advantage could be obtained by Shorthorn breeders now than to see to it that an increasing number of Shorthorn steers are provided not for the shows alone, but for the market. The result will be an increased popularity. Why not capitalize this advantage and while doing it realize an increase of profits?

The Shorthorn has one decided advantage over other breeds, and that is in the matter of extra scale. There is still another Shorthorn characteristic and that is a natural fleshing quality. One means more pounds, the other a higher price per pound.

Lets us change our habit and form the habit of growing more Shorthorn steers.

IS IT THE COLOR THAT SELLS THEM?

Not long since, in talking with an experienced Shorthorn breeder who is a very close observer, we were impressed with a remark which he made. It was this: "Color sells more Shorthorns than any other one thing."

We had been discussing certain animals that had gained popularity and yet when closely examined were somewhat disappointing in conformation. But they were beautifully colored roans and presented a flash appearance, which seemed to offset the defects which they possessed. We commented on their popularity in spite of these defects. We

knew that they had been in demand and had changed hands at rather long prices—values in our judgment that were scarcely justified. Then he made this remark which we have just quoted and which we have thought of many times.

Perhaps he is right. We are rather of the opinion that a beautiful coat of hair of attractive roan color makes an appeal that is well-nigh irresistible and, regardless of existing defects in conformation that are well screened by the richness and beauty of the coat, its wearer wins favor. There is an old and trite saying that a good beast never had a bad color. But when a good beast wears the flash roan coat that adorns so many Shorthorns it certainly has an advantage in its attire.

At a Shorthorn dinner given at Kansas City a few months ago the veteran breeder, N. H. Gentry, drew attention to the fact that other breeds had their standard markings, but that the Shorthorn relied upon various colors and the intermingling of them all. He made it clear that when the color is roan there can be no disputing the presence of Shorthorn blood in cattle of mixed breeding. He emphasized the beauty of the roan and its distinguishing characteristic and he urged breeders of Shorthorns to incline more generally to the production of roans through the use of white sires in order that roan might become the predominating color.

An interesting fact in this connection was revealed at the Western Stock Show in Denver in January when a number of white bulls were disposed of in the Shorthorn auction to western cattlemen who have long favored reds. Their use will result in a quantity of roan calves, and as these calves grow the roan color will win favor to the Shorthorn.

Go into any show ring where Shorthorns are on display, inspect any herd, look through any feed lot where roans predominate and the observer will instinctively and immediately feel a thrill of admiration, and it is through the use of white sires that the increasing dissemination of roans is best assured.

SHORTHORN PRIZES FOR 1919

Elsewhere in this issue is published the Shorthorn classifications at the International Show to be held at Chicago next December. The prize awards in the several classes, both in amount and distribution, must impress every observer with the opportunity which this show will afford to the breeder who is considering exhibiting the products of his herd.

At the recent Shorthorn Congress, out of a total of sixty exhibitors forty-seven were winners of cash prizes. At the American Royal held at Kansas City in November, if our memory serves us correctly, every exhibitor had a share in the distribution of the prizes.

Referring again to the International classification, it will be noted that in the individual classes the prizes range

from ten as a minimum to twenty as a maximum, the larger number being offered on the younger classes. Contrast this with the old plan of offering three prizes in the open classes.

There is another feature, and that is the uniformity of the prize offering. The animal standing in twentieth place receives the same cash award as one that stands a dozen places higher up in the class, but the latter is satisfied for the reason that the rosette which he wins indicates his position among the winners.

It remained for the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to appropriate \$100,000 for Shorthorn prizes for the current year, and the practical phase of it is revealed when it is known that this appropriation applies not only to the larger shows and state fairs, but to district fairs, county fairs, state and district combined shows and sales and calf clubs. The appropriation has been spread out in the best possible manner for obtaining results in the way of encouraging those who are growing Shorthorns. It reaches every section where Shorthorns are produced in numbers. It contemplates the encouragement of the boys and girls who are taking up the initial work through local calf clubs.

But more than this, the major part of this \$100,000 is appropriated through the various fair and show associations on a basis that draws from these various organizations two dollars for every one that is placed by the Shorthorn society, so that actually the amount that becomes available in the way of Shorthorn prize money throughout the United States falls but little short of, or may even exceed, \$300,000.

Nothing like this has ever been provided before, but it is merely one evidence of the progressive purposes of those who direct the affairs of the Shorthorn Association. Certainly the tendency is sufficiently pronounced to awaken a response on the part of those who are engaged in producing Shorthorns and to invite the confidence of those who are inclining toward the Shorthorn as an investment.

A HOPEFUL SIGN

When you are working among your Shorthorns some day pass your hand through the coats of a few of the animals and note the difference in the texture, the quantity and the length of the hair. You will note that some have furry coats, while others have rather thin, straight hair of somewhat wirey character. Still others will have hair of considerable length yet soft like the furry coats. If you make careful comparisons you will observe that under the furry coats and the heavy long haired coats the skin is mellow to the touch and underneath the flesh is also mellow. If you find that all of your animals have these rich coats and the mellow skin and flesh covering, you may pat yourself on the back, for you are getting somewhere in the beef cattle breeding business.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHORTHORN BREEDERS

Secretary Harding has compiled a list of the Shorthorn breeders of the United States by states. Only those who make remittances regularly for registration to the association's office are included. Doubtless there are many who are now owners of herds of various numbers who have not as yet entered their produce for registry. These are not considered in making up the list.

The wide distribution of those who produce registered Shorthorns is a matter of interest, for they represent every state in the Union with the single exception of Rhode Island, including the District of Columbia, five reporting from there. The total number for the entire country is 33,147, an increase of 65 percent since the previous list was compiled less than four years ago. Iowa leads with a total of 5,370. Illinois continues to hold second place with 2,945. Six states have over 2,000 each—Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas in the order named. Oklahoma falls slightly below the 2,000 mark and brings the total of the seven states up to 20,000, lacking a mere handful. It is interesting to note that the two Dakotas are represented by 2,892, and ten of the southern states make a showing of 2,136, while a half dozen of the Pacific slope states show 1,518. It is the cornbelt, as a matter of course that makes the most remarkable showing, with a total somewhat in excess of 25,000 breeders.

Assuming that the herds in the hands of these 33,147 breeders averaged 20 head, which seems a fair estimate, as Shorthorns are generally maintained in small herds, there would be an aggregate of 662,940 registered Shorthorns in this country. Probably 50,000 more could be added to this number to take care of those referred to above who have not as yet made registrations. This compilation reveals the Shorthorn as the most numerous of all bovine breeds, yet as compared with the cattle stock of all classes of the country it appears that the breed has only made a good start.

It is on this point of increasing numbers that many prospective breeders have doubts as to the future of the business of breeding registered cattle. This point fades away when one considers that in Iowa, for instance, there are approximately 275,000 quarter sections of land, and if all of the registered Shorthorns living today were distributed throughout the state there would only be a little over two head to each quarter section and not a hoof for the rest of the country. This furnishes a rather impressive suggestion of the field that awaits the man who is inclined to try his hand and place his investment in Shorthorn breeding.

More than this, it has been a long time since we began breeding registered Shorthorns in America. There has been

only a gradual gain in numbers, but always a gain. The movement has been all in one direction—forward. We may confidently expect a more rapid advance in the future because the farmer-stockmen are observing that there is greater profit in breeding in a few pure-bred cattle than a larger number of grades. The saving in feed is now an item of real importance. Then there is the pride which the owner feels in the better class—this has a bearing on the situation.

But to get back to this very interesting—shall we say impressive—list. It is presented here and reveals a little of the touch which this resourceful breed has maintained with agricultural development all through the years. Here is the list. Read it over. And bear in mind that it will soon need to be revised again to include the names of others who are continually identifying themselves with the Shorthorn cause in the general purpose of livestock improvement.

Alabama	158	Nebraska	2,502
Arizona	7	Nevada	20
Arkansas	299	New Hampshire	45
California	100	New Jersey	4
Colorado	253	New Mexico	30
Connecticut	17	New York	109
Delaware	3	North Carolina	81
District of Columbia	5	North Dakota	1,199
Florida	11	Ohio	1,539
Georgia	126	Oklahoma	1,904
Idaho	315	Oregon	205
Illinois	2,945	Pennsylvania	341
Indiana	1,377	South Carolina	10
Iowa	5,370	South Dakota	1,693
Kansas	2,113	Tennessee	403
Kentucky	425	Texas	443
Louisiana	69	Utah	319
Maine	104	Vermont	61
Maryland	39	Virginia	292
Massachusetts	49	Washington	231
Michigan	1,045	West Virginia	138
Minnesota	2,610	Wisconsin	1,149
Mississippi	132	Wyoming	78
Missouri	2,421	Total	33,147
Montana	358		

ALWAYS UP AGAINST IT

In every community there is some family that is always afflicted with some ailment, sickness, lameness or accident. They catch every disease that comes along. They break their arms and their legs and they get run over by passing automobiles. Everything happens to them.

Did you ever notice that there is apt to be an animal or family in nearly every herd that gets up against it in about the same way? Have you noticed that the calves as they grow up seem to have the same run of luck as their dams. It isn't a bad plan to rid the herd of this sort. They are apt to be small profit makers.

HOW MUCH?

What was the weight at twelve months of the largest calf you ever raised? What was the weight of the largest bull you ever produced at two years of age? How many calves have you raised from one cow, that is how many did the cow produce and at what age did she stop breeding?

These are interesting bits of information. Let us hear from you, so that we can help the beginner to get a better line on the business of growing Shorthorns.

Successful Calf Clubs

The calf club movement is here to stay. The idea of organizing the youth of the world is not entirely new. Witness the Crusades of the Middle Ages—an organization with good intentions and strong in purpose. The leaders, however, lacked judgment and were impractical. Study, if you will, the great boy scout movement—a band of young people, international in character, that grew out of an idea.

In livestock circles the boys' and girls' club work is a factor for good and a power of great magnitude in an educational way. With all the great enthusiasm of the youths of the Middle Ages and the fervor of the boy scouts must be associated the great practical side of the boys' and girls' clubs working with livestock.

A few days ago a man of national reputation in livestock circles remarked that so much calf club work hadn't been done in his section of the country (the great southwest). Quite naturally so. The great field to be developed in calf club work is in our great cornbelt. There is the section of God's country, blessed with natural agricultural resources, unparalleled elsewhere. So easy is it to put in the seeds, grow, harvest and cash the crops that the "chores" incidental and necessary in the livestock business are tabooed. Every one who has visited the gardens of the corn-belt knows the paucity of livestock in some sections. True, many cattle are fed to consume roughage, market the grain retain fertility; but the breeding of stock is often neglected and comparatively few breeding herds are being maintained. Some men put up arguments against breeding herds, such as shortage of labor, scarcity of pasture and the comparative cheaper production costs of the ranges.

But there is a phase of the breeding business which one cannot put on the plain sordid commercial basis—that is, the breeding of pure-bred stock.

My question to the cornbelt farmer on his fertile acres is: "What are you doing to interest your sons and daughters? Will they be willing to stay on the farm?" Of course, young folks can

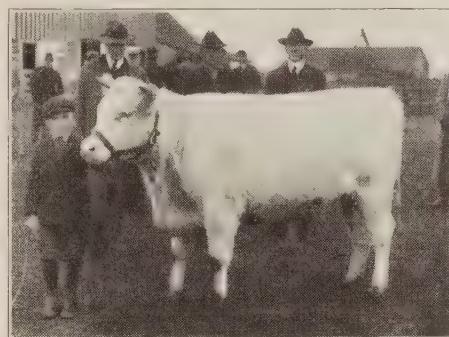
By J. L. Tormey

be kept on the farm if they are never given an opportunity to get off. Perhaps the saying that "Where ignorance is bliss, it's folly to be wise," has a shade of truth; but learning is something every free American youth is heir to. If we hold our sons and daughters on the farm simply by keeping them unfit to take their places as strong men and women elsewhere, we will soon find that agriculture will be a distasteful occupation for all but the unfit.

To the ambitious young farmer boy the building up of good herds and flocks has a strong appeal. The thoughts

son, Wis., shows what it is possible to attain even in a state where dairying is paramount. The champion baby beef last fall sold for 50 cents a pound, bringing to the winner \$625 besides prize money. Iowa has for years developed a strong showing of baby beeves, but we expect that from Iowa. It is a premier livestock state. There is another phase of calf club work that promises to bring greater and farther reaching results. This is the pure-bred calf club and I have seen the culmination of some very successful Shorthorn calf clubs this year. The plan of organization is simple. Finances are usually furnished by the banks of the community, which may embrace the immediate vicinity of a town or may take in a county or district. The boys and girls generally give a six months' note for the calf. The calves are selected by some breeder, county agent or representative of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association. When calves arrive they are distributed by lot and generally appraised by some breeder. They are usually shown some time during the season at a county fair, and in some cases are shown and judged on sale day. The calves are generally sold at auction and fathers are encouraged to buy the calves for the boys and girls, thus starting a nucleus of a breeding herd, and getting started toward establishing a community for pure-bred cattle. This, it seems to me, is doing real constructive work with an outlook toward future permanent good to the community. It has been my pleasure to attend some good sales this year. At Tiffin, Ohio, in August, a group of Scotch Shorthorn calves were sold that had been bought at \$400 a head. They were shown at the fair and when sold averaged over \$550. The best ones were bought by the boys and girls who had fed them.

At Rensselaer, Ind., a breeding project of a different nature was developed. The calves were kept a year and returned to the show and sale either as bred heifers or with calves at foot. These latter were somewhat older than the average calves placed with boys and girls. These cattle had been well fed



Courtesy First National Bank, Beason, Ill.

The Champion and Her Feeder in the Calf Club Contest, Nov. 9, 1918

of developing prize animals offer an incentive. Mating animals with the expectancy of getting calves better than their dams gives great food for thought; and after a man has built up a good herd or flock he can see the fruits of his labors and the results of his hard work.

This, it seems to me, is one of the great fundamental and practical reasons for the success of boys' and girls' club work, and tells why certain progressive farmers and bankers are backing the movement in the cornbelt.

The calf club movement has taken root in many different forms. Some sections have done well with baby beef clubs. The third annual show at Madi-



Courtesy First National Bank, Beason, Ill.

Winners in the Calf Club Contest, Nov. 9, 1918

and developed and, thanks to the efforts of Walter Krueck of Purdue University, who is working among the boys and girls of Indiana, the heifers were well dressed on sale day.

Another good educational demonstration was that at Beason, Ill. According to my judgment this show and sale was the best piece of educational work I saw last fall. All told there were 46 calves sold. They had been carefully selected in the spring and through the



Courtesy Botle Bros., Maquoketa, Ia.

Getting Their Entry Ready for the Calf Club Contest at Maquoketa, Ia.

energy and inspiration of C. E. Cope, cashier of the Beason bank, and T. A. Gardner, secretary of the club, the calves were brought forth in good fit. Beason is a small town of 300 or 400 people, right in the lap of the cornbelt of central Illinois. Corn growing is the principal game; and crop growing is perhaps conducted as easily there as anywhere in the world. The section has been bounteously blessed by nature; but the banker and the farmers would like to see the country stand for as much in the production of good cattle as in the production of good corn. That is why they backed up the Shorthorn calf club.

Show and sale day was the big day for the district. The calves had been divided into several groups according to valuations placed upon them when they were laid in, and were judged by Prof. H. P. Rusk of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Besides this there were other educational features. Prizes were offered for calves that had made greatest gains, cheapest gains, and shown in best condition for sale. The boys and girls had also written reports of progress in the work and were graded upon the reports.

Every one was interested. There were no counter attractions. Fathers and mothers were as much interested in the work as the boys and girls. Thanks to the enterprise and energy of the Beason community, the project was a great success. In the value to the community they will no doubt be rewarded in the future. The sale was snappy

and the calves laid in in the spring at an average of about \$150 per head sold at an average of over \$265 per head, thus proving an excellent investment and giving a practical demonstration of the value of selecting and caring for good stock.

There is still another phase of calf club work that presents an opportunity for development—that is, the growing out of young bulls. There is quite a demand for bulls in carlots. The assembling of these bulls is often difficult, and it is often hard to find bulls in the hands of breeders who raise only one or two that are properly grown out. A scheme may be easily worked out when these bulls may be put into the calf clubs and grown out properly to breeding age and buyers of carlots could be attracted to the sale. If so desired the good young bulls might be retained in the community to mate with the heifers developed by the young members of the club.

Paving Their Way to Success

"We are two brothers, Jay and Harold Stegelin, aged 11 and 9 years. We are living on our father's stock farm near Straight Creek, Kan., where we have lived all our lives.

"When we were 9 and 7 years old we started out in the cattle business. At that time our father had a nice little calf whose mother was very young. He told us we could have the calf if we would feed it, so as to let the mother grow to a larger cow. But we pleaded with him to let the calf nurse and we would feed and take good care of the mother; so he did. We raised the calf to maturity. It was a heifer. We did so well he let us have both cow and calf.

"Then we traded this cow and calf for another cow and calf, Lady Waterloo and calf Sultana Waterloo, father making an agreement with us, we keeping all the heifers to increase our herd and he taking the bulls to sell and bank the money to help educate us.

"The first calf produced after we traded was a bull and was sold to the Kansas State Agricultural College. The next calf, a bull, also was sold a few

days ago to a stockman at Mahaska, Kan.

"Now Sultana Waterloo has a fine little white heifer, which we have named Sultan's Lily.

"We decided to start a Shorthorn herd because we believe it is one of the best breeds for beef production, also they are good milkers. From what we have heard stockmen say, and what we have read in the stock papers, Shorthorns give the best results.

"The Shorthorn is an attractive animal and well proportioned—that is, they are of medium stature, good boned, not too large nor too small. They are also a weighty animal. Being good feeders they make good gains with the amount of feed given them. Are also good sellers on the market because of their good quality. You can always find a buyer for Shorthorns.

"Now when I am 23 and my brother Harold is 21 we hope to have enough cattle to buy us a farm and we surely will keep on breeding good Shorthorns."

Right to the Point

The following letter was typed by a nine-year-old boy on the farm to his city cousin, a ten-year-old boy who is part owner with him in the Shorthorn heifer referred to, Lady Maude. There's a conciseness, a directness about this letter that commends it:

October 26
1918

Dear Cousin I will now write a few lines Lady Maude is better But mabbe I have not told you about her being sick She had A large bump on her back But she is getting all right now Papa has put her on pasture with grain every night There are many walnuts on the creak Harold and I have sold 5 Bushels of them at a dollar and quarter a bushel so that makes a little sum We sold all our rabbits to a man from town We got a Stevens favrite rifle daybefor yesterday We have killed 2 sparrows 1 peewee I bobtailed mouse 2 rabbits 2 civets and 4 squarles Papa sold 60 walnut logs to the government Our school is closed because of the flues (influenza) How is every body We are all right Well I will have to close Good luck to you all Yours truly Clinton



Courtesy Stegelin Boys, Straight Creek, Kansas.

At the Dinner Hour

Turning Again to the First Love

In an editorial in *The Breeder's Gazette* of February 20, 1919, we find the following: "Time was when the farm cow of America supplied the beef and milk and that cow was of Shorthorn blood."

Conditions have changed back again, and augmented population, coupled with decreased beef supplies from the ranges, opens the door to profitable farm breeding of beef calves. This may be done on the cheaper, rough and broken lands, with a purely beef cow, but it is readily accomplished on the richer lands of higher value, "the farmer's cow"—the cow that more than pays her way at the pail while producing a prime feedlot prospect.

That cow has been and will be the Shorthorn dual-purpose cow, unless the obligation is deliberately shirked. When such a charge as the above is placed on the heads of the Shorthorn fraternity by this great advocate of improved livestock it is time that Shorthorn breeders begin to "take notice" and make an effort to produce this farmer's cow which is so much in demand.

As a further indication of this change in the trend of popular opinion one might call to mind some of the speeches made at the recent Shorthorn Congress, we would then see that many of the thinking men among Shorthorn breeders are beginning to see the value of a deep milking cow, particularly in the herds where many of the bull calves are to be sold to farmers for grading up the native farm stock.

I might also refer to some of the correspondence which we have had the last year and more particularly during the past three or four months in connection with the maintenance of our own herd, to show how much the demand for "a farmer's cow" is increasing and also

By Lewis J. McMastin

Claremont, Minn.

from what quarter much of this demand is coming. Many who are keeping small herds of pure-breeds and selling most of their bull calves to neighboring farmers have written asking how a cross of



A Well-balanced Shorthorn Udder

a milking, or dual-purpose bull, might be expected to work out on their beef bred cows or if it might be more desirable to sell these cows and buy others of a stronger milking strain, in many cases a fear is expressed of spoiling the appearance of the pedigree, where Scotch cattle have been bred, still others, and in this class there are a great many, think they will not be able to maintain their previous standards of an early maturing, thick fleshed type of cattle.

In regard to the pedigrees it might be well to read some of the editorials in late numbers of the *Breeder's Gazette* or to quote from a certain well known

breeder: "If we were less finicky about pedigrees we would breed better cattle." The latter point is, however, of great importance and should receive great attention from those interested in the further development of the Shorthorns as dual-purpose cattle.

Certain it is, when either extreme of milk or beef production is followed for a number of years, the other will deteriorate to a marked degree.

The early Teeswater cattle, from which the present-day Shorthorn is largely descended, were large in size and deep milkers, but they lacked the capacity of early maturity.

The early improvers turned their attention to decreasing the size and to getting them nearer the ground, with a main object of endowing them with a propensity to fatten quickly, they did not deliberately neglect or despise milk but were bound to obtain the object they had in view, our show yards today give abundant proof of the progress they made.

However, among these thick fleshed cattle we find many that not only give enough milk to raise a good calf, but will, when hand-milked and fed for milk production, give more than enough to make them a profitable dairy cow.

Along this line mention might be made of the cow "Pride's Bessie" 206445, a straight beef bred cow in the herd at the Kansas Agricultural College, which made a record of 7,383 pounds of milk and 290.2 pounds of butterfat, beginning this record as a 3-year old. Other cows in this herd of beef bred cows are also milking well. This and other records which might be mentioned show that the milking properties of the early Shorthorns or Teeswater cattle have not been "bred out" but merely lie dormant, and in the opinion of the writer would soon



Junior Yearling Heifers at the Western Stock Show, Denver, 1919

reappear if the cattle were handled for milk and a milking bred bull used.

Early maturity is desirable in the production of both beef and milk. It is important to have the heifers mature young, so that they start raising calves and giving milk young; it is also very important to have the bull calves which are largely intended for beef fattened young and ready for the butcher by the time they are two year olds at least.

Cornbelt farmers who have any intention of using dual-purpose cattle will be interested in knowing something of the quality they might be expected to obtain. In this connection mention might be made of the Shorthorn steer "Clear the Way," which was sired by the Milking Shorthorn bull "St. Claire." The steer stood second in class at the 1917 International and was Champion at the Canadian National Live Stock Expo-

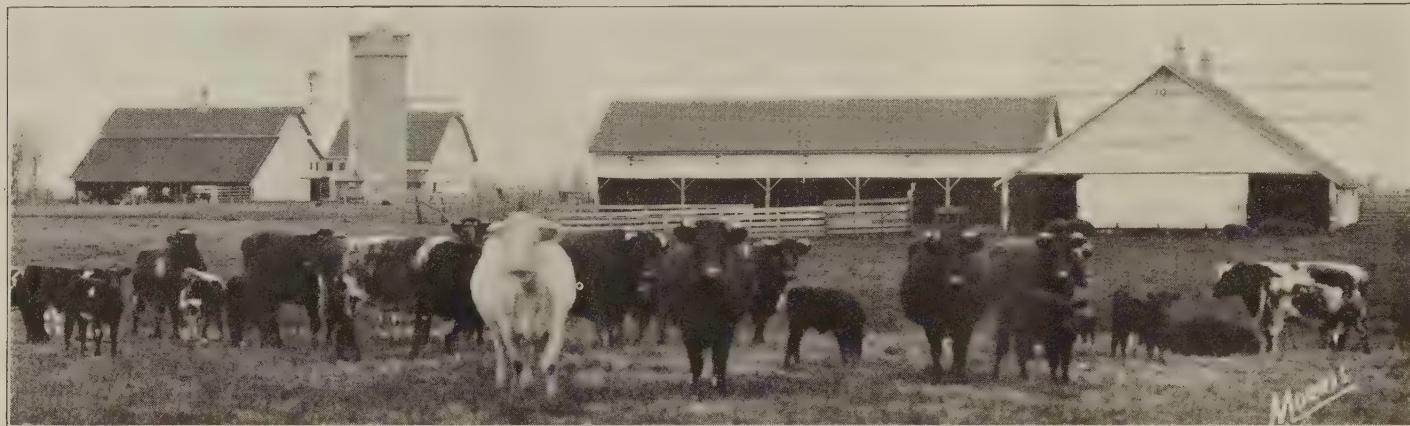
sition the same year; another calf by the same bull, "Downsview Lad," was 6th as a two year old at the International, and another, also by the same bull, was 4th in Grades and Cross Bred as a Junior Yearling.

Along this same line of thought a letter from England states that the Champion fat steer at the "Smithfield" Fat Stock Show of 1913 was from a pure-bred dam that was a heavy milker, producing as high as 58 pounds of milk per day.

Still another instance of the quality of beef produced from milking Shorthorns is that of Mr. H. H. Bailey of Ord, Neb., who had a car of steers on the Chicago market in the fall of 1916 which sold at \$12.40 per hundred pounds, which was a very high price at that time; they averaged 1,192 pounds. They were all of Mr. Bailey's own breeding and out of

cows that were hand-milked, averaging 40 pounds of milk daily when fresh and for some time after.

Visitors at our fairs sometimes form a wrong impression of dual-purpose cattle, when they are compared with the highly fitted beef cattle. The dual-purpose cattle are always shown in breeding condition, and the comparison is apt to prejudice the stockman against them, particularly so far as beef production is concerned, when if comparison had been made while in pastures little difference would be noticed, especially in the young cattle. In referring to this type of cattle, Mr. Mason of Chilton is quoted as saying to Mr. Thomas Bates, "You can go on breeding Shorthorns because they pay you in milk, butter and beef, but others cannot do so unless they sell them at high prices to breeders."



Courtesy R. N. Marshall, Ollie, Ia.

Substantial Buildings and a Good Herd on a Shorthorn Farm

Photo by Morris

94 Head in 12 Years—120 Head in 14 Years

Does the reader have in mind any record of production that equals or exceeds the following record of Westlawn Blanche, red, calved May 17, 1903, vol. 38, p. 585? If so, send it in.

Westlawn Blanche, red; bred by Geo. P. Bellows; calved May 17, 1903; got by Gloster's Lavender and was sold at Bellows Bros.' sixth annual Shorthorn sale Wednesday, June 13, 1906, lot 38 in sale catalogue; bought by C. A. Scholz, Lancaster, Kan., for \$300. She was sold with red heifer calf at side by Autocrat and was bred to Good Choice. The following are the dates of her offspring:

1—Red heifer, calved Dec. 7, 1905; by Autocrat.

2—Red heifer, calved Oct. 21, 1906; by Good Choice.

3—Red bull, calved Sept. 4, 1907; by Barney Boy, a son of Royal Prince.

4—Red heifer, calved July 9, 1908; by Barney Boy, a son of Royal Prince.

5—Red bull, calved June 19, 1909; by Barney Boy, a son of Royal Prince.

6—Roan heifer, calved May 16, 1910; by Symphony's Prince.

7—Red bull, calved March 23, 1911; by Symphony's Prince.

8—Red bull, calved March 12, 1912; by Symphony's Prince.

9—Roan heifer, calved March 10, 1913; by Symphony's Prince.

10—Red bull, calved March 9, 1914; by Rosedale.

11—Red bull, calved March 8, 1915; by Rosedale.

12—Red bull, calved May 15, 1916; by Rosedale.

13—Red, little white bull, calved Sept. 29, 1917; by Orange Victor.

14—Roan bull, calved Dec. 7, 1918; by Golden Prize.

Her first daughter produced 10 calves to date—7 bulls and 3 heifers. Her second daughter produced 9 calves—6 heifers and 3 bulls and then quit breeding. She and a cow of another family sold on the Kansas City market April 17, 1918, at \$13 per cwt. and weighed 3,150 pounds, the two bringing \$409.50.

Her third daughter produced 8 calves to date—3 bulls and 5 heifers. Her fourth daughter was lost in a fire in 1911. Her fifth and last daughter to date is a full sister to the one lost in the fire. They were by Symphony's Prince. The fifth daughter produced 4 calves to date—2 heifers and 2 bulls.

On July 20, 1917, C. A. Scholz sold Westlawn Blanche and her first daughter to Scholz Bros. of Huron, Kan., and they are the present owners. Up to the closing of the year 1918 she has 5 daughters and 9 sons, 16 granddaughters and 15 grandsons, 13 great granddaughters and 30 great grandsons, 1 great, great granddaughter and 8 great, great grandsons, making a total of 97, 35 females and 62 males.

At this time she has 28 living female descendants, all in Atchison County, Kansas. C. A. Scholz has 13, Scholz Bros. have 8, Louthian Bros. 4, H. C. Graner 2 and Howard North 1.

Read Bryant Bros. Record

Hazel Green, Wis., Feb. 27, 1919.

We received your letter of the 24th this morning, asking for the facts connected with the produce of our first Shorthorn cow.

This cow was bought at a public sale of Shorthorns by our father in the spring of 1904. In consultation with our father we got him to buy the cow. As boys we were deeply interested in the start of pure-bred Shorthorns. This cow had a

heifer calf July 1, 1904; another heifer May 8, 1905, and one April 7, 1906.

In 1909 our father took us in as partners and our firm was known as R. J. Bryant & Sons. We then had seven females and one bull from the original cow. In the spring of 1911 we bought our father's share of stock. The produce of this cow then numbered twelve females and five bulls. The firm of Bryant Bros. started from that date.

In going farther in our records we find the offspring, or produce, of this same

cow up to date of Jan. 1, 1919, a period covering less than fifteen years, numbers 120 head, 59 females and 61 bulls.

We sold 16 head in the Galena (Ill.) sale Feb. 7, 1911, mostly the offspring of this same cow, that averaged \$232, and also topped the sale at \$360, a record top for the sixteen years this association had been selling.

Since beginning in the business for ourselves we have gone out and picked and bought the best females in differ-

ent herds and have used the best bulls we could buy to mate them to. Our present herd numbers about sixty head of cows and heifers, and we are now using two good Scotch bulls to head our herd, Cardinal, bred by Forbes & Son, and Regal Gift, bred by Allen Mathews.

In the selection of a herd bull we first look for the type of a herd bull we want and then look at his pedigree. If the bull suits us we buy him.

BRYANT BROS.



Courtesy Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Get of Master Ruby, First Prizewinners at the International, 1918

Community Organization

With the expansion in the breeding of registered livestock has developed a community interest—a condition needing the safeguard of organized effort. Of course it is generally recognized that any industry of whatever nature is benefited through the organization and co-operation of those concerned in its progress. This seems to apply with especial force to the improved livestock interests. The vocation encourages such a co-operative spirit and invites a co-operative effort. Time was when individual rivalry was keen and the need of this kind of organization was not widely understood nor regarded as sufficiently imperative for the working out of such a plan. But with the increasing activity generally in the production of improved livestock, there has come, quite naturally, a recognition of its value and today such organizations are being formed in many states, districts and communities. The Shorthorn breeders in particular have embraced the advantage of organized effort to a very general extent. The dairy people early recognized the usefulness of such organization and in many sections have adhered to such a practice for a number of years.

The Shorthorn people have an advantage in the matter of organization in most states because of their numbers. In Iowa alone, for instance, there are between 5,000 and 6,000 breeders of registered Shorthorns. They do not all identify themselves with the state association by any means, but a sufficient number of the more active breeders do so to make the association fairly representative, and all who are interested in the breed are benefited whether actual members or not. In Illinois 2,900 men are engaged in breeding pure-bred Shorthorns and the state association is coming to have a most useful influence. The officers of this association have interested themselves particularly in the boys' and girls' calf club movement and through their enterprise and energy a number of successful Shorthorn calf clubs have been organized in various parts of the state with results that have aroused enthusiastic interest in them. This is one result growing out of Shorthorn organization that is having a far-reaching effect, for in these communities where Shorthorn calf clubs have been formed there has been a decided increase in the interest in improved

livestock standards and not a few have engaged definitely in the breeding of registered Shorthorns. This movement is certain to expand—and rapidly.

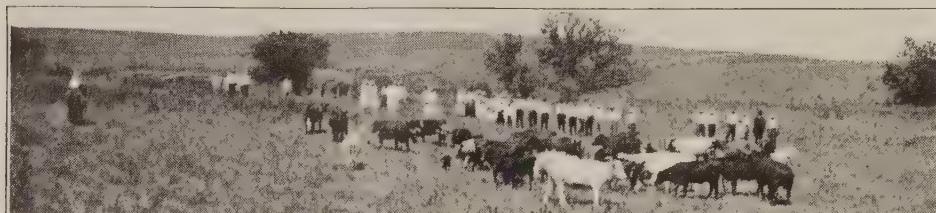
In ten of the leading Mississippi valley states the number of Shorthorn breeders is large—averaging over 2,500 in each state. So there has been a tendency generally to form organizations of a more or less local nature and this constructive inclination has spread throughout the country. There are several Shorthorn organizations in Colorado and other western states as well with a very creditable membership in each. In all sections of the country—in the north and west, in the south and east and up and down the Atlantic seaboard and from coast to coast—there are an increasing number of Shorthorn associations.

An important fact in connection with these organizations is this, they are all formed with a definite plan—to improve the business opportunities of the members—and out of this purpose is growing an efficiency that is having a broad and useful bearing upon the trend and momentum of Shorthorn progress. One of the most useful organizations within

our knowledge is the Fort Wayne (Indiana) District Shorthorn Breeders' Association. When this association was formed, scarcely four years ago, it embraced eight counties. There were but three or four breeders in this entire sec-

tion ownership a uniformity of type is certain to be established which is desirable, for it has a decided value when in quest of buyers.

In the matter of trade there are decided advantages in these local organi-



Shorthorn Breeders in Chase County, Kansas, Inspecting the Herd of Frank Yeager, Bazaar, Kansas

tion. Now more than twenty good herds of Shorthorns and numerous small herds are being built up, practically all as a direct result of this efficient organization. Formerly the few breeders, none of them being strong so far as the number and character of their cattle was concerned, were at a disadvantage as regards a market, but through this association they are now provided an outlet in the form of an annual sale or through the personal contact of the secretary with prospective buyers, so that each and all are assured of a market at satisfactory prices.

As a suggestion of the stabilizing influence which this association has had one of its later members made his start by investing in two Shorthorn heifers at the National Shorthorn Congress Show in 1918, paying \$1,900 for the two. He realized that with the advantages accruing from the organization he could more safely invest this amount of money in his first purchases than to acquire a cheaper class of breeding cattle at lower prices. Several other members have invested on a similar basis with the same assured protection in mind and so far the results are more than gratifying. One of the members realized \$1,500 for a cow and calf at auction recently, his first offering and others have done proportionately as well.

On account of the limited number of cattle in a number of these herds, several of the members who were conveniently located with reference to each other pooled their interests and purchased a high-class bull at a long price rather than each investing in one of moderate value at a lower figure.

These are typical instances of the helpful effect of such organizations. In many localities there would be better progress if the sires used were owned by an association and moved from one herd to another as the need of a change came. This plan enables the breeder to retain the heifers by these sires without the expense of buying a new herd sire. I have known of several instances where this practice has been followed among dairy breeders. In this way the best sires are kept in service for long periods and at a minimum expense to the individual breeder. By the plan of maintaining the herd sires under the asso-

ciations. The salable stock may all be listed with the secretary; an advertisement for the association may be carried in various publications and when a prospective buyer writes for information, the secretary is able to place in his hands immediately this information regarding the salable stock in all of the herds within the association. This plan is especially useful where carlot buyers are in the market, for it enables them to locate and visit the herds where salable stock is found, at the minimum expense of time and money.

Through the medium of auction sales held by the association the small breeder, the man with half a dozen head or less, has an equal show with the man having a large herd, for the cattle sell on their merits when exposed at auction. A case in point occurred in Ohio a year ago. A farmer had purchased several well-bred Shorthorn females and a good bull. Each year he sold his calf crop back, at nominal prices, to the breeder from whom he had made the purchase. It was suggested that he join the Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association and consign his calves to the annual sale. He finally decided to do so and was happily sur-

prised to have one of his bull calves top the auction at \$2,250. It is such results as these that grow out of breeders' organizations; that help the beginner and the man with the small herd to get on a business basis early in his experience. Yet we are just at the threshold of organized methods and endeavor in this line. With the present tendency, with the results to date as an encouragement and with the inviting prospects, we will have an organized force in improved livestock circles and among Shorthorn breeders in particular that will have a most useful relation to improved standards in American livestock.

Local associations as well as those of broader scope should be regarded in the light of a business investment. The membership fees should be sufficient to provide a fund for developing trade—from \$5 to \$25 annual dues, or even more, will prove a useful expenditure. The secretary should have a salary in keeping with the extent of the organization. The success of such associations to a large extent depends upon the support which the stronger members give to the weaker ones. Co-operation is the basis of it all, and happily our Shorthorn people are inclined to practice it.

The policy of the American Shorthorn Breeder's Association is to encourage each individual and community to make the most of the opportunities and to increase these opportunities. Its purpose is to stimulate trade and in doing so to improve the standard of the breeder. Under its auspices numerous Shorthorn auction sales are held annually in many parts of the United States. Many shows with alluring prize awards are arranged. Educational publicity is provided and always and everywhere co-operative support is accorded to those who have cast their lot with this historic bovine breed—this breed that has been closely identified with the advance of American agriculture for more than one hundred and thirty years.



Courtesy Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla.

First Prize Calf Herd, Southwest Livestock Show, Oklahoma City, 1919

That's the Point—Why Does He?

A year or two ago a farmer who operated a small tract out in western Iowa in conversation with an auctioneer of his acquaintance admitted that he had thought somewhat of buying several pure-bred Shorthorn cows. He explained that he only operated a small farm and as he kept a few grades would not want at most but two or three pure-breds.

The auctioneer asked as to the price he received for his calves at a year old

By Frank D. Tomson

sell all of my grades and save that much feed and double my income if what you say is true."

So it came about that a conservative farmer on a small farm got his bearings in the matter of outlay and income. He continued to be a conservative farmer, for his investment in the pure-bred females was far from approaching ex-

lines of breeding that command advanced prices. Sometimes these prices seem to be high. At other times very high, but the significant fact is that they fit into the purposes of the more skilled breeders and rarely fail to make fully satisfactory profits on the investment. To all who are inclined to engage in the breeding of this class there are most attractive opportunities. But for practical purposes and in the hands of a large majority of farmers it is not necessary to include this class in their operations. Our conservative farmer in western Iowa was not far from the proper level when he selected the \$300 class provided he desired to continue just a modest farmer living close to the home fires, leading the same simple life that had been his practice in the years before.

Right here it is that the pessimist breaks in and inquires with forced emphasis, "Yes, but how do you know that he could be sure of getting his \$150 for his calves each year?"

"The answer is that year after year such prices have been realized, and every prospect is that the values are moving to a higher plane, but the comparison already made holds good. There is, however, another feature to be considered, and it has an important relation to the growing of pure-breds. If our conservative farmer has the good judgment to use a sire of suitable merit he will soon be asking \$200 for his calves, and once he has a taste of the pure-bred trade he will be more exacting in his selections, more attentive to the care of the herd, and more confident of his values.

It is an educational business, this breeding of pure-bred cattle. It soon makes a difference in a man. He observes a lot of things that formerly he passed without notice. His methods are certain to be modified to a greater or less extent. He studies the individual habits and character of his animals and adapts his treatment and care to their individual needs. Regardless of his attachment for any other phase of his farm operations, once he gets under way with a herd of pure-bred cattle, however limited the numbers, they become his chief object of interest and consideration. This is a point that so many farmers fail to understand. But let them get started once and their enthusiasm is almost certain to center in



Courtesy I. L. Spenner, West Point, Nebr.

They Look Like Prosperity

from these cows, and was informed that they averaged about \$50.

"How many grade cows do you keep?" was asked, and the farmer answered, "About a dozen, as a rule."

"So you get, then, about \$600 for the calf crop when you sell them all?" the auctioneer inquired.

"Yes, that's about right, as the valuation goes nowadays."

"And what valuation do you place on your cows?"

"Oh, I suppose around \$150 would be a fair estimate. What would I be able to get for calves from the pure-bred cows that would cost me, say, around \$300 per head?"

"Oh you could safely count on \$150 apiece."

"\$150 apiece, just for calves?"

"Yes, you could do that, all right, if you took good care of them till they were of saleable ages, say twelve months; about the same age as you indicated in regard to the grades."

"Why, that would be the same amount for four calves that I get from my entire calf crop from the twelve grade cows."

"Yes, that is what you could reasonably expect from four cows of the class you mention, and the price you indicated, \$300, is a fair valuation."

"Well, then, tell me what in thunder I am keeping those other eight grade cows for?"

"Well, to be frank with you," said the auctioneer, "I have often wondered myself what you or any other man similarly situated is keeping and feeding a lot of extra cattle for."

"I'll tell you what you do," said the farmer. "You buy me eight pure-bred cows at somewhere around \$300 and I'll

travagance. In fact, he could have added 50 percent to the investment, or even doubled the amount, and still have been sufficiently cautious. But there is an element of discretion in his decision that gives the assurance of a safe and carefully managed business on the new basis. It is easy to see that he will make progress along a road that has no pitfalls. He discarded twelve cows valued at \$150 per head, for they were high grades and well handled, realizing \$1,800 for the lot. Then he invested \$2,400 in eight pure-bred cows. The income which he had from the grades was \$600 annually and the income from the pure-breds \$1,200, or enough more the first year to cover the increased investment in the pure-breds.

Whether the values move up or down the ratio holds good. If he could depend on \$50 for his grade calves he could safely rely on \$150 for his pure-breds. One year with another and year after year the spread between the values would be in this proportion. And let it be understood that the matter of strictly fancy breeding is not considered in this discussion. There are always a few



Courtesy Peter McKay, Delhi, Minn.

Near the Skyline

the herd and, centering there, the matter of improvement and higher standards is assured.

It seems difficult in many instances to induce a farmer who has not already adopted pure-bred livestock to take into consideration any item but the original cost of the pure-bred seed. He inquires what it is going to cost to get started, and as soon as he learns that the investment will be higher than his grades required per head he loses interest. He fails to observe what our farmer in western Iowa noted, that he has been boarding a surplus of non-producers—not non-producers exactly, but what in effect amounts to the same thing. He is apt to overlook entirely the important item of saving in the quantity of feed consumed—an item that has real proportions on the current price basis.

Then too often the farmer doesn't seem to understand that there is actually any probability of obtaining any such prices as have been indicated for his produce. He seems to have the impression that as soon as he becomes the possessor of the pure-breds that they will immediately and automatically drop in value. This is really a very common impression among people, not alone in regard to pure-bred livestock, but in reference to all kinds of property except that with which they are familiar or which they have possessed for a considerable period. It seems strange that this should be the case, but it is the case, nevertheless. I should say it is or lack of venturesomeness. Perhaps it is a natural diffidence. Whatever it is, it keeps many a man from taking advantage of conditions that offer him larger profits and opportunities for expansion. As I stated in a former contribution to this publication, many farmers seem never to think that the breeding of pure-bred livestock was intended for them on their own farms and under their individual direction, when as a matter of fact they are the very ones for whom the business is best adapted and whose needs would be best served if undertaken.



Courtesy W. M. Carruthers, Live Oak, Cal.

Count Glory, a California Grand Champion

But to get back to those eight extra cows which our western Iowa farmer was feeding. Isn't it a pertinent question, "Why was he keeping them?" The answer is that he had been in the habit of keeping them, and it had never occurred to him before that he could handle his affairs in any other way than he had been accustomed to.

He had supposed that when it came to raising pure-bred cattle that there was something mysterious about it, or, if not mysterious, certainly something of so intricate a nature that it would not fit into his plans. So he kept on as thousands of others are doing, satisfied with his lesser income and larger expenditure in the way of feeding those extra cows and their proportionate number of increase.

It is an old story, this tenacious clinging to things that place the owner often at a disadvantage while others no better equipped mentally nor physically pass him in the matter of acquisition and accomplishment because they applied what knowledge they did possess.

There is, however, a hopeful sign, and it is that the existing burdensome cost of feed in its various forms has caused a lot of thinking among the stockraisers who handle grades of indifferent standards. The pressure is causing a good many to edge away a little from established practices just as our farmer out in the Hawkeye state fell to thinking of some way to solve the problem and decided to purchase a few pure-bred cows. There is a lot of attention being paid now to the matter of standards and efficiency in livestock. It isn't so difficult now to interest the farmers in the item of registered stock. They have had a good many object lessons as reminders. They are manifesting quite a different attitude at the public sales of registered stock. They no longer argue against the practicability of pure-bred stock on the farmer's farm and in the farmer's hands. They are beginning to realize that success on the farm is very largely a matter of standards and they are in a receptive mood as far as information concerning possible returns is available.

Gradually the recognition of intrinsic value in pure-bred livestock is expanding among those who for convenience we classify as farmers. We are gaining ground steadily, but when one stops to survey the situation there seems to be such a lot of ground here in America. Whatever the area, the progress is all in one direction, and that toward the better types of livestock, which is only another way of saying the type of the pure-bred. Just as in the dairy herds the tester caused the elimination of countless numbers of unprofitable cows, so the returns in the beef herds when the produce has been marketed have set the owners thinking and sorting.

It would be interesting to compute the increase in valuation if all of the grades on the farms of America were transformed into pure-breds. What a profitable transformation that would be.



Courtesy Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr.

Promising Youngsters

Photo by Risk

Progressive Policies

By Sec'y. F. W. Harding

Herewith are presented a few measures which the Board of Directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association have adopted with a view to strengthening the Shorthorn situation and encouraging better trade and higher standards.

One of the most useful plans which has been adopted is that of systematizing the appropriations made to state and district association shows and sales. The basis on which these appropriations are now to be made is as follows:

Where 200 head or more are shown and sold	\$500
Where 175-200 head or more are shown and sold.....	400
Where 150-175 head or more are shown and sold.....	250
Where 100-150 head or more are shown and sold.....	200
Where 50-100 head or more are shown and sold.....	100

These appropriations are made on condition that all of the animals entered in the show must be sold in the sale. The purpose is to induce the consignors to enter a worthy class of cattle and present them in attractive condition.

It was voted also to work out a systematic plan of appropriations for calf clubs. The details have not as yet been completed.

Another useful appropriation decided upon is that of prizes for herdsmen at a selected list of fairs and shows. These prizes will be offered for the neatness of the exhibits under the herdsmen's care, the specifications for which are to be drawn, to cover the points for the superintendent of each fair to consider in making the awards. The action contemplates three prizes.

As a means of stimulating trade among our neighbors in Canada it was voted to duplicate all prizes at the Canadian shows won by Shorthorns purchased in the United States or exhibited from the United States at leading Canadian fairs, the list at the outset to include Toronto, Brandon, Edmonton, Calgary and Regina. This matter was tested in the 1918 shows with very gratifying results.

It was voted to make the appropriation for Shorthorn breeding classes and steers at the Iowa State Fair on the basis of one dollar from this association for each one dollar offered by the Iowa Fair, with the recommendation that the calves receive premiums equal with the older classes, and further that the prizes in the several classes be considerably increased.

The Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, was recognized on a similar basis, with the maximum of \$2,500 from this association, as was also the Northwestern Livestock Association Fair at Lewiston, Idaho, with a maximum of \$2,000.

A maximum of \$1,300 on the same basis was voted for the Atlanta, Georgia,

Fair and \$3,500 for the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., in the same ratio to be equally divided between Milking Shorthorns and those exhibited in the beef classes.

It was voted to recognize the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, with a maximum appropriation of \$5,000 to be distributed in the breeding classes, the steer classes and the Milking Shorthorn classes, provided that the exposition company would offer a similar amount. The Ohio State Fair was favored with a \$5,000 appropriation and the Texas State Fair was granted an amount of \$3,333 provided that fair would appropriate double the amount.

It is a long list of shows, state and district fairs, and county fairs that have been recognized by the Board in making up the list of appropriations aggregating for 1919 \$100,000, an amount far in excess of that offered by any other livestock breeders' association.

Another important action was the appointment of a committee to draft a uniform guarantee to be recommended to sellers of Shorthorns for their adoption and publication in auction sale catalogs. It can be readily foreseen that the adoption of a uniform guarantee among breeders generally will greatly simplify the selling of Shorthorns and possible adjustments thereafter.

Another progressive move was favored by the Board in the matter of leaving off the word "Imported" in the certificates of registry issued from this office in the future. Decisive action has not as yet been taken, but the sentiment of the Board is favorable to such action, believing it to be in the best interests of all who are engaged in producing Shorthorns.

It was voted to spend \$12,000 for general advertising exclusive of association sales during the current year, this in addition to the cost of publishing "THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA."

Action was taken with a view to cooperating with the proper authorities in the various states for the purpose of securing more protective legislation concerning the shipment of tubercular cattle from Canada into the United States.

It was voted that in the future purebred Shorthorn steers be placed on record in order to be eligible to compete for association prize money, and that same be recorded at the \$1.25 rate regardless of age.

Send In Your Cards

Your card should appear in the Breeders' Directory. We issue 40,000 copies of this magazine. The cost for these cards is \$10 per year, and to save book-keeping payment is requested in advance.

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Sales Record Sheets

This office furnishes sales record leaves of the same size as registry certificates. Same may be inserted in the regular binder. Each leaf is ruled on both sides, affording space for 34 animals. Price 5 cents each.

Roan Steer At Record Price On Open Market

(Drovers Telegram, Recent Issue.)

There was sold on the Kansas City market today a roan Shorthorn steer which brought \$381.90, which is the highest price ever paid for a steer sold on the open market for beef purposes. This steer weighed 2,010 pounds and brought \$19 per cwt. Wall & Johnson of Blairstown, Mo., were the owners of the steer, which they bought in that neighborhood, where he was raised. He was a fine specimen of the roan Shorthorn type, and was a coming 4-year-old.

Records show that this steer distances all previous single animal sales in amount considerably. On April 15, 1918, a Colorado steer weighing 1,910 pounds, brought \$314. On April 23, last year, an Idaho Shorthorn steer weighing 2,010 pounds, sold for \$341.70. On June 26, last year, a Missouri Shorthorn steer weighing 1,895 pounds, brought \$341.10. It will be seen, therefore, that the Shorthorns lead in high prices paid in single head sales.

The Shorthorn Situation in California

By W. A. Cochel

Few breeders realize the tremendous production of cattle west of the Rocky Mountains. Here is a vast area of land adaptable only to grazing which is now producing a surplus of meat and will increase this surplus very materially in the near future. In California alone there are twenty-five herds of pure-bred Shorthorns, but these are insufficient to supply the demand for pure-bred bulls in the state. For the most part these herds have been established for the purpose of providing bulls for their owners to use in improving their grade herds. It is a surprise to one who is used to conditions in the Mississippi valley to see two and three-year-old steers of dairy breeding utilizing the grass and roughage on the coast. A few of the pure-bred herds would measure up in types and condition with what are usually termed the best herds of the east. There is, however, almost an entire absence of small breeders owning from one to twenty pure-bred females, who are the backbone of the pure-bred industry and furnish the best market we have for the class of bulls which are usually considered too valuable for use in grade herds and not quite up to the standards required of herd bulls in the large and well known herds of the breed.

Unfortunately, many of the bulls purchased in the east are handled through speculators or through breeders whose chief interest is not in maintaining the popularity of the Shorthorn in this territory. At least 50 percent of the Shorthorn bulls in use in grade herds in that section would have made much more creditable steers than bulls. In order that the Shorthorn may maintain its present popularity it will be necessary for our breeders to see that nothing but bulls of size, quality and most desirable type find a market in this comparatively new territory. The type of cattle now being produced in California by Thomas

T. Miller, The Pacheco Ranch, Dibblee Estate, Paicines Ranch, Hopeland Stock Farm, Ormondale Farm, William Carruthers, The University of California, Woodland, Glide and others has set a high standard by which the eastern imported cattle are measured. There is a very active demand for grade females and bulls of all classes which will improve present stocks throughout California, but each individual must be of modern type and presented in most desirable condition to be fully appreciated.

Adaptability of Shorthorns

The cosmopolitan character of the Shorthorn is evident to one who has the opportunity to observe the various agricultural sections of the country. Those who live in the Mississippi valley where corn and bluegrass are dominant recognize that the red, white and roan colors dominate. This is attributed to the usefulness of the Shorthorn in meeting the demands of the small farmer who is so situated that he is unable to give the care and attention to the highly specialized dairy cow, yet must count to some extent upon the returns in the form of milk from the cattle maintained on the farm.

On the general farm which is not adapted to the production of dairy products the Shorthorn is again in evidence, largely due to its ability to utilize cornstalks and other roughage which due to its bulk cannot find a profitable market except through the maintenance of either stock or breeding cattle in commercial herds. When all of the land is suitable to the production of grain and large quantities of corn are produced Shorthorn blood dominates in the steers in the feed lots. When yearling beef is considered most profitable the fact that 1,000 pounds in weight is generally considered most acceptable gives

preference to Shorthorn calves which will attain that weight in the minimum period of time.

In the great range country of the southwest Shorthorns are growing in popularity because the critical observer realizes that it is impossible to secure the wide backs, the deep full hind quarters and extreme weight demanded in market topping grass steers where Short-horn blood is absent.

On the irrigated lands of the west where fruit trees formerly found an unprofitable home and were later uprooted to give place to general farming the progressive farmers find that soil fertility is a problem with which to reckon just as in the older sections of the country. When livestock is put upon irrigated lands the Shorthorn, which does not have the tendency to roam over large areas, finds itself thoroughly at home. On the Pacific coast where large areas are available for grazing and tremendous quantities of alfalfa are raised, again Shorthorns dominate the pastures and meadows.

The adaptability of the Shorthorn for the farmer dairy, the general livestock farm, the ranges and the feedlot makes it appear that, as greater study of efficiency in cattle and of efficiency in their management is given, the popularity of the Shorthorn will increase in every section of the country.

Nebraska Shorthorns Top Chicago Market

(Live Stock Report, Feb. 27.)

Top of the cattle market at Chicago last Monday was \$19.50, which price our firm secured for 101 head of 1,530-lb. branded Shorthorns prepared for market by Louis Smithberger, Stanton county, Neb. These cattle were purchased in the Sand Hills district of Nebraska on Sept. 25 last year, and weighing at that time about 1,250 lbs.



Courtesy Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

A Young Herd on the Western Circuit

Photo by Hildebrand

Value of Livestock Shows

There is developing in this country a mighty force in the building up of resources in agriculture primarily and in commerce as an inevitable result. This great force had its inception in the neighborhood fair and has grown up through the county fair, the state and interstate fair, district and national shows.

No one can accurately estimate the usefulness of these shows; but every community in which they are held is benefited. The late President McKinley, in his celebrated address at Buffalo a few hours before his assassination, expressed as the central thought of his discourse, "Expositions are the timekeepers of progress." As the years pass and fairs, shows and expositions increase in number, the truth of this statement becomes more evident.

In close relation to the remarkable expansion of the improved livestock industry of the past score of years—an expansion unsurpassed by any period of twice its scope—the livestock show has taken its place as a permanent fixture. The importance of the part these shows have played in this expansion is unquestioned. It has been the great educator. It has brought to the attention of those who had only a passing interest in the vocation of livestock production the types that have quickened their interest and aroused their enthusiasm. It presented for comparison the patterns which skilled breeders have produced. Many men, many hundreds of men, yes, many thousands, have had their first definite inspiration in the matter of improved livestock while witnessing the competitive contests in the various classes as they followed one another in the show ring taking their places according to the judges rating. And along with this inspiration came definite plans to engage in this attractive business or to improve the methods in the business already established. With these plans and purposes came sooner or later an increased investment which stimulated trade.

The experience at every show now is that many transactions mounting into both figures are direct results. The business people of the cities in which these shows are located are apt to overlook the greatest advantage which they provide, that of laying the foundation for increased wealth in the territory adjacent to the city. The tendency is too often to regard the immediate investment in hotel accommodations, theater tickets, wearing apparel, and street car and taxi fares as the chief advantages to be derived. As a matter of fact this is entirely incidental and might be wholly eliminated.

The writer was impressed by a remark made by an observing speaker identified with the improved livestock industry who responded to an address of welcome made by the mayor of an important corn-

belt city. In the course of his response he said: "If you, Mr. Mayor, and your council were empowered to do so, you could render your city no greater service than to invest in and distribute throughout your immediate trade territory registered bulls for every farm." And herein lies the great opportunity for city building.

It is on the resources of the farms that the city finds its surest foundation. It is a significant fact that with the improvement of livestock standards in the territories contiguous to our towns and cities there has come a stabilized condition, a steady progress that did not attend them in the preceding days. There was a day when Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Wichita and dozens of other towns of lesser consequence had a precarious existence, but as the livestock industry grew and better standards were adopted one after another of these cities took on a substantial growth which has never been retarded since. Those cities that are subject to fluctuating trade conditions are relying upon other resources of a less dependable nature for their trade. It is not long since that Denver relied upon the mining industry, and there came a time when Denver had an enormous number of vacant properties, but with the development of the livestock industry in the Denver territory a remarkable change has taken place, and today Denver, with its livestock market and its annual livestock exposition, which attracts exhibitors for many hundreds of miles, is enjoying the most substantial prosperity it has ever known.

There is a vast region up and down the Pacific slope that needs only to develop its livestock resources to insure a stable and substantial trade condition

that up to the present time it has never fully enjoyed. There are millions of acres of land which, when operated under a mixed husbandry plan, will yield in returns as they have never yielded before. Livestock husbandry is the basis of successful agriculture, and the adoption of high standards in livestock insures the degree of the prosperity which attends the vocation.

The most potent agency in encouraging and establishing high standards in livestock is the livestock exposition. There is no other single enterprise that will furnish the same stimulus, that will have the same educating force, that will draw into the industry as many men of live business instinct. It creates a market for the man who has produced the better types of livestock, and in creating this market it starts on the way to prosperity the buyers who have patronized the market. The farmer passes among the stalls where the show cattle, the show sheep, the hogs and the horses are quartered and his boys who accompany him frequently express the desire to own some of the same kind. Perhaps the farmer is not induced to invest at that time. It may be that his boys are still too young to have a hand in his affairs. But as the date for the next show approaches these boys look forward to it eagerly, for they have not forgotten the impressions of the year before, and they have been inclined to read and study about this class of animals and the breeders who produce them. It is the common experience that the farmer, through the desire of his boys, becomes an investor and his boys become breeders of pure-bred livestock after one or two visits to livestock expositions. And then it is that they become more prosperous in their business, more active in affairs of a public or semi-public nature,



Courtesy Kansas State Agr'l College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Photo by Hildebrand

Champion Steer Herd at the American Royal, 1918

and by the very nature of their business become more profitable patrons of the cities.

There's another side, and that is that many merchants, bankers, manufacturers and professional men are induced through these livestock shows to engage in a greater or less extent in the breeding of high-class livestock, and through this connection they come in contact with many opportunities for furthering the trade of their established line. I

have in mind a man who was interested in a structural steel plant and was also a breeder of high-class registered Shorthorn cattle and regular patron of the leading shows. He assured me that his plant not infrequently was kept running for periods of six months at a time on orders that came as a direct result of his contact with the livestock breeders throughout the country. Certainly no other calling offers a better opportunity to establish acquaintanceship through-

out the country. The very nature of the business necessitates travel. It creates goodfellowship and along with this comes many opportunities for extending trade.

It is a fortunate city that can secure the co-operation of the improved livestock fraternity in establishing within its boundaries a livestock show, and, regardless of the benefits to its patrons, the city will be inevitably the chief beneficiary.



Courtesy H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Photo by Hildebrand

Pleasant Acres Belle a Champion Winner and Group of Oklahoma and Kansas Shorthorn Breeders

Getting the Show Cattle Ready

By James G. Tomson

Carbondale, Kan.,
In The Breeder's Gazette.

Fitting cattle for shows necessarily involves care and close attention, but with the use of common sense, fairly close observation and regular attention many a boy who has assumed that it was beyond him would be successful as a fitter. Frequently at the ringside one can hear an onlooker observe with regret that he had some very promising calves at home, but that neither he nor his sons had had experience in fitting, and were afraid to undertake it. It is in such cases that a little confidence on the part of the boys and a little effort to get at the basic facts would result in developing some worthy show prospects. Necessarily a boy must be agreeable to giving up some of his pastimes, for fitting of show calves requires regular attention.

One of the first requisites in developing a winner is a boy's ability to make a wise selection. If he chooses the right one his success will depend then largely on his ability and inclination to observe and provide what is most needed to produce comfort, growth and vigor. On account of junior and senior classifications most of the calves that are later shown are dropped in the fall or winter. Those

between Sept. 1 and Jan. 1 take their places in the senior classification, and those between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1 in the junior ratings. The treatment accorded the calf during the first winter is apt to determine whether or not he will become a creditable prospect for future shows. For the first few weeks only such care is needed as should be given other calves of similar ages. The calf's start at birth will have a bearing upon its development. It is important that it should get a good flow of milk, but it is necessary to avoid making the cow feverish by increased feeding, as her milk then will quickly cause the calf to scour. Not infrequently such cases prove fatal, if long continued. Our method has been to withhold the grain ration from a cow for a week or so to allow her to become normal and avoid this trouble.

We keep the calves that come late in the fall and winter apart from the cows

during the day, allowing them to nurse at noon and run with the dams at night in roomy boxstalls. When two or three months old they will be eating nicely with their dams, and at this age we allow them to suck only twice a day, and separate them from their dams at night, placing several calves together in a large boxstall, where they can be fed by themselves. When the cows are in the pasture we keep the calves separate where they have the run of an open lot for exercise, but with dry shelter always accessible to protect them from the changeable weather.

Sunshine and exercise are as essential as feed to a growing calf. A good grain ration, such as is available on almost any farm, is shelled corn, oats and bran, about equal parts by measure. A little oilmeal added to this at times will aid digestion. The quantity fed should be about all they will clean up twice a day. A variety of good hay should be supplied. Silage is relished, but if too much is fed it is apt to cause them to scour. Clean, dry bedding should always be provided. Their stalls should be thoroughly cleaned every day, to

avoid dampness. Calves will not thrive if made to sleep on a damp, foul-smelling bed.

When they are still quite young it is a good time to halter and handle them. It is also a good plan to teach those that are to be prepared for shows to steal milk from other cows, for they will more readily accept nurse-cows when their dams begin to dry off. This can be easily done by pushing the calf from his dam to another cow while he is hungry for milk. Then as the nurse-cows are needed they can be supplied. There is no better feed for a calf than good milk, but this should not be overdone. A calf from six to twelve months old that is taking three to four gallons of milk a day with a fairly liberal grain ration will develop better than one that is being gorged with milk day after day.

As the warm spring days come calves to receive special fitting should be separated from the others and placed in small paddocks, where they can be more quiet and receive feed three times a day. When the days and nights grow warmer they should be placed in boxstalls during the day, and allowed to run out in grass lots at night. When they are placed in boxstalls the partitions should be arranged, so that they can see one another. It adds to their contentment, for calves like company, and are naturally inclined to be regular in their habits. It is interesting to note how quickly they will adapt themselves to conditions, if made comfortable. A good plan is to bring them from the lots in the early morning, allow them to suckle, then go to the boxstalls for feed. If convenient they should suck at night before feeding, and then go out to the grass lots. Good water necessarily must be provided, and freely.

The older cattle should be fed much the same as the calves, although it will be necessary to hold down a little on the grain ration, in order to retain the flesh covering, which is a requisite in show cattle. The use of cooling feeds,

such as roots and silage, will have a beneficial effect. Steady, regular gains are the best, and the feeder should be content with them, as it is the long, slow feed that brings the cattle out finally in their best form. Rapid gains may cause them to look well when in fitting, but it is difficult if not impossible to hold the bloom later when it is of the greatest value. It is always desirable to have the cattle make liberal gains while on the show circuit. This keeps them in attractive bloom and ensures better handling qualities.

Some fitters resort to the use of molasses, sugar or prepared stock feeds to stimulate the appetites while on a show trip. No doubt this practice has proved beneficial at times, though ordinarily I would not recommend their use. The appetites of cattle will normally demand all their systems should digest, if they are properly handled. It is well to watch their coats during the summer, and see that they do not become infected with skin diseases. In case they do, they should have immediate attention. It may be necessary in fly season to provide light covers for their protection during the day. The hanging of two or three bran sacks from overhead wires or beams so that they will wipe over their backs as they move about the stall will serve to keep flies off.

As the season advances they should be trained to handle quietly at the halter and to stand squarely on their feet, in order to give the most pleasing appearance when led into the showring. A week or two before starting to the shows they should be given a grooming each day, to put their coats in a glossy condition. If they are to be shown with smooth coats, the use of mild brushes and a woolen rub towel will give good results. If the coats are long enough to curl, the hair should be moistened, marked off with a comb and then turned up, using either a brush or comb for this purpose. Unless they have long coats they will usually make a better appearance smooth. The feet should be kept

properly trimmed and the horns well dressed. The horns on older cattle should be polished. A useful mixture for this purpose is oil and tripoli, applied with a woolen cloth.

If the trip is to be made by rail, the car should be heavily bedded. Then be careful in loading the animals. Give room for each one to lie comfortably in the car. They will lie down much of the time on the journey as soon as they become accustomed to the swing and movement of the car. I have always practiced feeding a little lighter en route, so that their appetites will be keen when unloaded. When at the shows see to it that the cattle are as comfortable as possible. It is the practice of most exhibitors to give the cattle an early morning walk while the stalls are being cleaned and bedded. This provides a little recreation, and fresh morning air is invigorating after coming from the barns which often have inadequate ventilation. It is interesting to watch the habits of a well-regulated show herd—always expectant at feeding times and ready to lie down as soon as their appetites have been satisfied.

Every exhibitor should inform himself as to when he is likely to be called upon to show his entries. It is a poor practice to wait until the classes are called before making preparations. He should arrange in advance to have his animals in the best form before entering the ring. Little things often cause a judge to place an animal above another and a poorly-cleaned animal rarely gains the preference.

Patience, kindness, close attention and a willingness to cater to the needs of show animals are essential in the handling of show cattle. The experience that one will get in fitting and showing a few of his favorite calves is an education for any boy or young man. I know of no better school, provided he will accept his ratings, his successes or defeats without prejudice and try to learn why his entries won or lost, for there is generally a reason.



Ready to Make a Start with Shorthorns. This Picture was Taken 35 Years Ago. If You Knew Its History You Would Laugh, Probably You Will Laugh Anyway

Analysis of the 1918 International Winners

Aged Bull.							Exhibitor.	
Award No.	Name.	Sire.	Age	Dam.	Age	Breeder.	Lespedeza Farm.	
1	Sultan Sultan 406929.	Sultan Stamp	4	Victoria 3d.	3	Anoka Farms.	Rookwood Farm.	
2	Knight Avon 438984.	Count Avon.	5	Laura Knight 2d.	10	C. F. Curtiss.	Wm. Herkelmann.	
3	Cumberland Standard 403027.	True Cumberland 3d.	3	Lady Violet 5th.	3	Wm. Herkelmann.	H. C. Lookabaugh.	
4	Parkdale Rex 424166.	Sultan Supreme	2	Flynn Farm Missie.	7	Bellows Bros.		
Bull 2 years and under 3.							Wm. Hartnett.	
1	Lord Rhydon 716299.	Lord Mandeville	6	Gentle Rosemary	8	E. G. S. Hornby.	Anoka Farms.	
2	Lavender Sultan 474341.	Sultan Stamp	5	Golden Lavender	10	Anoka Farms.	Bellows Bros.	
3	Fair Sultan 494475.	Fair Acres Sultan	5	Lady Douglas 4th.	8	Bellows Bros.	Uppermill Farm.	
4	Villager's Coronet 476742.	Villager	9	Golden Venus 11th.	7	Uppermill Farm.		
Senior Yearling Bull.							Gerrie Bros.	
1	Gainford Matchless 113760.	Gainford Marquis	6	Matchless 28th.	7	J. A. Watt.	I. M. Forbes & Son.	
2	Dale Augustus 515616.	Pride of Avon	5	Augusta 84th.	4	Jackson & White.	Reynolds Bros.	
3	Master Baption 556804.	Master Ruby	3	Lady Baption	8	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.	Reynolds Bros.	
4	Marshal's Gloster 554995.	Imperial Gloster	6	Marshal's Heiress	6	Lespedeza Farm.	Lespedeza Farm.	
Junior Yearling Bull.							Bally Linn Farms.	
1	Rodney v. 64E.	Sanquhar Dreadnaught	5	Rosetta	3	C. H. Jolliffe.	Reynolds Bros.	
2	Master Prince 576033.	Master Ruby	4	Village Princess 5th.	5	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.	Dubes & Ohlson.	
3	K. O. 687226.	Village Beau	4	Golden Lady 5th.	7	O. A. Strahan.	H. C. Lookabaugh.	
4	Fair Acres Sultan Jr. 596263.	Fair Acres Sultan	6	Wellington Amanda	3	H. C. Lookabaugh.		
Senior Bull Calf.							Anoka Farms.	
1	Anoka Omega 698327.	Lavender Sultan	2	Proud Lady	7	Anoka Farms.	W. E. Pritchard.	
2	Select Dale 655003.	Dale Clarion	4	Susan Lady 4th.	11	H. Pritchard.	I. M. Forbes & Son.	
3	K. O. 687226.	O. K.	3	Linwood Lancaster	4	I. M. Forbes & Son.	I. M. Forbes & Son.	
4	Marquis of Linwood 2d 718904.	O. K.	3	Heather Maid	6	I. M. Forbes & Son.		
Junior Bull Calf.							Bellows Bros.	
1	Standard Supreme 694164.	Village Supreme	3	Queen of Beauty 35th.	3	E. Ogden & Son.	F. R. Edwards.	
2	Pride of Oakdale 2d 681201.	Pride of Albion	7	Missie's Delight	6	F. R. Edwards.	W. M. Rhodes.	
3	Silver Knight 680348.	Royal Silver	4	Mildred's Type	3	C. A. Saunders & Sons.	James Brown.	
4	Thaxton's Guard 680445.	King's Secret	5	Valentine Belle	8	James Brown.		
Aged Cow.							Carpenter & Ross.	
1	Bramble 713264.	Newbliss Augusta's Champion	3	Notlaw Beauty 10th.	3	J. Deane Willis.	John McCord & Son.	
2	Villager Rose 168981.	Vilager	7	Scotia 4th.	7	D. R. Hanna.	Carpenter & Ross.	
3	Carrie's Last 218404.	Abbotsburn	9	Carrie Abbotburn	5	Wagner Stock Farm	Uppermill Farm.	
4	May Sultan 195670.	Sultan Standard	3	Nonpareil May	5	J. T. Judge.		
Cow 2 years old and under 3.							Reynolds Bros.	
1	Goldie's Ruby 505073.	Master Ruby	2	Goldie's Rose	3	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.	H. C. Lookabaugh.	
2	Pleasant Princess 581625.	Fair Acres Sultan	5	Princess Josephine 3d.	8	Belows Bros.	J. J. Elliott.	
3	Parkdale Victoria 8th 495054.	Radium	3	Parkdale Victoria 2d.	1	Belows Bros.		
4	Rosa Hope 21st -121657.	Right Sort	4	Rosa Hope 16th.	12	W. A. Dryden.		
Senior Yearling Heifer.							W. E. Pritchard.	
1	Lady Susan 543365.	Dale Clarion	3	Susan Lady 2d.	10	H. Pritchard.	Pelows Bros.	
2	Lovely of Parkdale 15th 555630.	Radium	4	Lovely of Parkdale 4th.	7	Edgcote Shorthorn Co.	C. H. Prescott & Sons.	
3	Edgcote Medora 613060.	Earl of Kingston	3	Latton Missie 6th.	7	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.	Reynolds Bros.	
4	Averne 15th 556802.	Master Ruby	3	Lady Averne	6			
Junior Yearling Heifer.							W. C. Rosenberger & Sons	
1	Cloverleaf Gloster 583943.	Maxwalton Pride	4	Gloster of B.	4	W. C. Rosenberger.	W. E. Pritchard.	
2	Victoria 74th 607986.	Dale Clarion	3	Fairview Victoria	4	W. E. Pritchard.	C. H. Prescott & Sons.	
3	Richland Beauty 534682.	Rosewood Sultan	4	Esterville Beauty	4	Cortland Marshall.	Reynolds Bros.	
4	Goldie's Ruby 2d 576035.	Master Ruby	4	Goldie's Rose	5	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.		
Senior Heifer Calf.							Carpenter & Ross.	
1	Maxwalton Fancy 4th 679513.	Maxwalton Renown	6	Sinnissippi Fancy 2d.	3	Carpenter & Ross.	James Brown.	
2	Lovely Thaxton 2d 666002.	King's Secret	5	Lovely Thaxton	4	James Brown.	W. C. Rosenberger & Sons	
3	Cloverleaf Miss 2d 665036.	Village Royal	6	Cloverleaf Missie	3	W. C. Rosenberger & Sons	Carpenter & Ross.	
4	Maxwalton Julia	Revolution	4	Red Julia	8	Carpenter & Ross.		
Junior Heifer Calf.							J. A. Watt.	
1	Diamond Beauty 682684.	Browndale	7	Diamond Maid 28th.	4	James Douglas.	Lespedeza Farm.	
2	Lespedeza Bracelet 8th 675024.	Lespedeza Sultan	4	Scotch Bracelet	6	Lespedeza Farm.	Bellows Bros.	
3	Parkdale Victoria 4th 676086.	Radium	5	Parkdale Victoria 2d.	7	Belows Bros.	F. R. Edwards.	
4	Missie of Oakdale 681202.	Pride of Albion	7	Queen's Missie	4			

PUBLIC SALES

We are not publishing the usual "One Thousand Dollar List" for lack of space. The number of Shorthorns that have sold at auction for \$1,000 or over during the past quarter falls but little short of 200, with a \$10,000 top and an average somewhat stronger than for the corresponding period last year.

There is some question whether we should continue to publish the list each quarter owing to the space it requires and the expense of preparing it. It has been suggested that a summary of the trade published once or twice each year or in each issue of this magazine would serve the purpose quite as well and leave the space available for other matters of importance.

ROCHELLE, ILL., Nov. 20.
OGLE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.
47 head.....\$ 6,850

Top bull, Prince.....240

Top female, Corner Lady.....320

ALEXANDRIA, S. D., Nov. 25.
F. D. PECKHAM

Sold for. Average.

Top female, Lady Barnpton's Leaf \$ 900

LOGANSPORT, IND., Nov. 27.
MAURICE WINN AND LOGANSPORT DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Sold for. Average.

91 head.....\$38,000 \$ 417

Top bull, imp. Gay Lord.....800

Top female, Gloster Girl.....1,900

OXFORD, IND., Nov. 29.
WESTERN INDIANA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.

12 bulls.....\$ 215

43 females.....294

Top female with cc.....\$ 800

EUREKA, ILL., Dec. 12.
W. H. SMITH & SONS.

Sold for. Average.

51 head.....\$ 250

Top female, Lady Strathallan.....\$ 480

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.
F. A. GILLESPIE & SON

Sold for. Average.

20 bulls.....\$39,675 \$ 1,984

64 females.....51,850 810

84 head.....91,525 1,089

Top bull, Maxwalton Commander.....10,700

Top female, Gypsy Type.....1,850

HEYWORTH, ILL., Dec. 17.
FRED C. SCOTT & SON

Sold for. Average.

29 head.....\$ 9,630 \$ 332

Top female, Diamond's Butterfly and cc.....500

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 17 and 18.
SAUNDERS' SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE

Sold for. Average.

80 bulls.....\$14,920 \$ 186

38 females.....8,815 232

118 head.....28,735 201

Top bull, Cumberland's Type.....800

Top female, Nonpareil Queen.....1,000

OMAHA, NEB.
RAPP BROS.

Sold for. Average.

4 bulls.....\$ 292

34 females.....395

38 head.....384

Top bull, Silver Sultan.....\$ 600

Top females, Eva and Lady Barnpton and bc, each.....815

ESTHERVILLE, IOWA, Dec. 19.
GEORGE W. MURRAY

Sold for. Average.

5 bulls.....\$ 1,435 \$ 287

32 females.....15,735 492

37 head.....17,170 464

Top bull, Perfect Goods.....625

Top female, Fair Maid 6th.....1,475

RODMAN, IOWA, Dec. 20.

R. A. JOHNSON

Sold for. Average.

9 bulls.....\$ 1,515 \$ 158

41 females.....8,900 216

50 head.....10,415 208

BOZEMAN, MONT.

MONTANA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Sold for. Average.

9 bulls.....\$ 229

17 females.....297

Top bull, Golden Dale.....\$ 700

Top females, Model Marion and Helen Cumberland, each.....655

WINDOM, MINN.

HECTOR COWAN

Sold for. Average.

35 head.....\$ 378

Top bull, Orange Favorite 2d.....\$ 500

Top female, Village Violet.....825

ST. LAWRENCE, S. D.

E. W. CARR & SON

Sold for. Average.

9 bulls.....\$ 371

32 females.....428

41 head.....415

Top bull, Count Acorn.....700

Top female, Marian.....620

AINSWORTH, IOWA, Jan. 7.

CLEGG BROS.

Sold for. Average.

5 bulls.....\$ 1,765 \$ 353

41 females.....575

46 head.....552

Top bull, Maxwalton King.....400

Top female, Linwood Briseis.....1,675

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 8 and 9.

OHIO SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Sold for. Average.

90 bulls.....\$ 244

193 head.....\$53,360

Top bull, Lord Horace.....1,200

Top female, Sally G. and cc.....1,010

FREEPORT, ILL., Jan. 8.

TRI-COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Sold for. Average.

44 head.....\$ 7,000 \$ 160

Top bull, Village Gloster.....350

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 14 and 15.
MINNESOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
24 bulls.....	\$23,485	\$ 978
43 females.....	23,950	556
Top bull, Royal Cup.....	10,000	.....
Top female, Sunshine 11th.....	2,050	.....

HUDSON, IOWA, Jan. 15.

O. G. MOSELEY

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls.....	\$ 1,620	\$ 202
43 females.....	13,150	306
51 head.....	14,770	290
Top bull, White Masterpiece.....	390	.....
Top female, Victoria.....	765	.....

PRIMGHAR, IOWA.

T. W. IRVINE.

	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	.....	\$ 133
24 females.....	.....	200
29 head.....	.....	190
Top bull, Sunny Lad 4th.....	\$ 215	.....
Top female, May Marion.....	240	.....

FROST, MINN., JOHN H. MEHL

	Sold for.	Average.
10 bulls.....	\$ 2,172	\$ 217
25 females.....	6,727	269
35 head.....	8,900	254
Top bull, White Knight.....	340	.....
Top females, Victoria 11th and Lady Gloster, 2d each.....	390	.....

MACON, MO.

MACON COUNTY BREEDERS

	Sold for.	Average.
11 bulls.....	\$ 1,290	\$ 108
38 females.....	9,060	238
49 head.....	10,350	211
Top bull, Orange Boy.....	300	.....
Top female, Jennie Bloom.....	700	.....

DENVER, COLO., Jan. 24.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
52 bulls.....	\$19,850	\$ 381
24 females.....	9,050	377
76 head.....	28,900	380
Top bull, Type's Choice Goods.....	1,075	.....
Top female, Roan Beauty.....	750	.....

CALDWELL, IDAHO, Feb. 7.
BOISE VALLEY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
27 bulls.....	.....	\$ 190
25 females.....	.....	225
Top bull, Ranger.....	380	.....
Top female, Lady Francis.....	400	.....

WATONGA, OKLA., Feb. 10.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH

	Sold for.	Average.
19 bulls.....	\$17,800	\$ 927
Top bull, Pleasant Look Sultan.....	4,000	.....

WATONGA, OKLA., Feb. 11.
J. R. WHISLER

	Sold for.	Average.
8 bulls.....	\$11,240	\$ 1,405
48 females.....	26,830	560
56 head.....	38,070	680
Top bull, Choice Goods.....	5,050	.....
Top female, Pleasant Averne.....	4,000	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 10-12.
ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
100 bulls.....	.....	\$ 300
200 head.....	\$57,235	286
Top bull, Mayflower Chief.....	2,500	.....
Top female, imp. Jessamine 15th.....	1,200	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 13.
L. F. BOYLE

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	.....	\$ 435
41 females.....	\$18,495	451
49 head.....	22,015	448
Top bull, Missie's Royal.....	1,223	.....
Top female, Missie 180th.....	1,200	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 13.
ETHERLEY STOCK FARMS CO.

	Sold for.	Average.
62 head.....	\$30,000	\$ 480
Top bull, Golden Prince.....	355	.....
Top female, Mayflower 19th.....	960	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 14.
C. W. BOND

	Sold for.	Average.
41 females.....	.....	\$ 272
46 head.....	\$13,200	290
Top bull, Oakland Dale.....	1,100	.....
Top female, Golden Drop Lilly and cc.....	655	.....

REWEY, WIS., Feb. 17.
GRISWOLD BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	.....	\$ 407
26 females.....	.....	570
40 head.....	\$20,495	512
Top bull, Village Knight.....	1,400	.....
Top female, Anoka Broadhooks and cc.....	1,185	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 18-20.
SHORTHORN CONGRESS

	Sold for.	Average.
92 bulls.....	\$ 71,125	\$ 773
162 females.....	128,375	800
254 head.....	199,500	785
Top bull, Hercules Diamond.....	5,000	.....
Top female, Hercules Topsy.....	2,650	.....

MANHATTAN, ILL., Feb. 21.
WILL COUNTY ILL. SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	.....	\$ 298
31 females.....	\$12,210	393
45 head.....	15,135	336
Top bull, Cumberland Wilton.....	500	.....
Top female, Fair Acres Bessie.....	800	.....

TAMA, IOWA., N. J. SMITH.

	Sold for.	Average.
46 head.....	.....	\$ 220
Top bull, Golden Cumberland.....	\$ 450	.....
Top female, Village Lass.....	505	.....
Top bull, Silver Czar.....	500	.....
Top female, Oakwood Annie 3d..	600	.....

KANKAKEE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
23 bulls.....	.....	\$ 211
24 females.....	.....	300
47 head.....	.....	296
Top bull, Eastlawn's Pride.....	460	.....
Top female, Fair Mary.....	660	.....

BRITT, IOWA., J. M. TOWNSEND.

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	\$ 2,535	\$ 281
37 females.....	11,695	316
46 head.....	14,230	309
Top bull, Eastlawn's Pride.....	460	.....
Top female, Fair Mary.....	660	.....

ROCK VALLEY, IOWA., DOUGHERTY BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	\$ 1,545	\$ 309
30 females.....	8,215	274
35 head.....	9,760	279
Top bull, Fastnett.....	550	.....
Top female, Bessie Doll 3d.....	475	.....

WICHITA, KAN., Feb. 28.

SALE IN CONNECTION WITH KANSAS NATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW.

	Sold for.	Average.
32 bulls.....	\$ 6,550	\$ 205
28 females.....	8,450	302
60 head.....	15,000	250
Top bull, A. L. Cumberland 2d.....	480	.....
Top female, imp. Lady Marian 2d.....	800	.....

DAYTON, IOWA., March 4.

BLAIR BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
15 bulls.....	\$ 7,895	\$ 526
25 females.....	15,750	630
49 head.....	23,645	591
Top bull, Max Walton Reserve.....	1,725
Top female, Wimble 4th and cc.....	1,500

DELAVAN, ILL., March 4.

SHELTON & WOOD

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MICHIGAN

Keith County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. W. Sheldon, Secretary, Ogallala, Mich.
 Osceola County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John Schmidt, Secretary, Reed City, Mich.
 Kent County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, L. H. Leonard, Secretary, Caledonia, Mich.
 Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Crum, Secretary, McBride, Mich.
 Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Secretary, Howell, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Houston County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. T. Roverud, Secretary, Spring Grove, Minn.
 Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Philip S. Jordan, Secretary, Morris, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. K. Gayle, Secretary, Agricultural College, Miss.

MISSOURI

Andrews County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Harry R. Coffey, Secretary, Savannah, Mo.
 Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John A. Forsythe, Secretary, Greenwood, Mo.

Macon County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, J. F. Richards, Bevier, Mo.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Secretary, Verona, Mo.

Ray County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Willeford, Secretary, Richmond, Mo.

Atchison County, Missouri, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thomas A. Laur, Secretary, Westboro, Mo.

The Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Vernon County, Missouri, and Bourbon County, Kansas, J. R. Young, Secretary-Treasurer, Richards, Mo.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, "Con" McCarthy, Secretary, York, Neb.
 Gage County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. F. Miller, Secretary, Holmesdale, Neb.
 Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Godfrey, Secretary, Cozad, Neb.
 Lancaster County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, N. Norland, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb.
 The Republican Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Kelley, Secretary, McCook, Neb.
 Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Secretary, Cambridge, Neb.

NORTH DAKOTA

Missouri-Yellowstone Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. F. Burk, Williston, N. D.
 Bottineau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. M. Humphreys, Bottineau, N. D.
 Sheridan County, North Dakota, Breeders' Association, P. H. Jardueau, Secretary, McClusky, N. D.

OHIO

Licking County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, James A. Huston, Secretary, Granville, Ohio.
 Coshocton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Lawrence, Secretary, Coshocton, Ohio.
 Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. Yerian, Secretary, London, Ohio.

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Secretary, Tiffin, Ohio.

The Columbiana County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, W. S. Binsley, Lisbon, Ohio.
 Harrison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Johnson, Secretary, Flushing, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Cotton County, Oklahoma, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ross Way, Secretary, Walters, Okla.
 Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. K. Taggart, Secretary, Bison, Okla.
 Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. N. Brittian, Secretary, Waukomis, Okla.

OREGON

Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Potter, Secretary, Corvallis, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

Southwestern Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. I. Munce, Secretary, Washington, Pa.
 The Northwestern Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, Alva Reynolds of the Woodlawn Stock Farm, Linesville, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. E. McMoines, Secretary, Huron, S. D.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. D. Knox, Secretary, Knoxville, Tenn.
 The West Tennessee and Kentucky Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Secretary, J. B. Carpenter, Dyersburg, Tenn.

TEXAS

Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Louia B. Brown, Secretary, Smithfield, Texas.

VIRGINIA

Augusta County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. E. Coiner, Secretary, Swope, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

Greenbrier Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. H. Tuckwiller, Lewisburg, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Buffalo County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar A. Hitt, Secretary, Alma, Wis.

Rock County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. McCann, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Martin, Secretary, Bagley, Wis.

Polk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Henry Peterson, Secretary, Centuria, Wis.

Shorthorn Prizes at State and Interstate Fairs

The list is incomplete, but gives a suggestion of the scope of Shorthorn prizes for 1919, and will enable prospective exhibitors to arrange their circuits. The American Royal, Kansas City; Western Stock Show, Denver; Southwest Live Stock Show, Oklahoma City; Fort Worth, Wichita and other similar shows to which large appropriations are made, are not mentioned in this list. In several cases the amounts are not given, and in others the division not shown.

Date.	Name of Fair.	Location.	Secretary.	Open Competition.	State.	Steers.	Milking Shorthorn.
July 16-20	North Dakota State Fair	Grand Forks	D. V. Moore	\$ 1,102.00	\$ 467.00	.....	\$ 560.00
July 21-26	Interstate Fair	Fargo, N. D.	F. W. McRoberts	600.00	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 9-16	North Iowa L. S. Exposition	Mason City	C. H. Barber	720.00	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 10-17	Missouri State Fair	Sedalia	E. G. Bylander	1,890.00	.....	\$ 350.00	.....
Aug. 11-15	Mt. Pleasant Fair	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	A. S. Loveland	475.00	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 15-23	Illinois State Fair	Springfield	B. M. Davison	4,150.00	1,600.00	.....	2,145.00
Aug. 17-22	Shelby County Fair	Harlan, Iowa	L. H. Pickard	120.00	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 20-29	Ohio State Fair	Columbus	E. V. Walborn	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 20-29	Iowa State Fair	Des Moines	A. R. Corey	5,000.00	1,300.00	500.00	.....
Aug. 24-30	The I. & I. Fair	Danville, Ill.	G. M. McCray	850.00	150.00	.....	.....
Aug. 26-31	Kankakee Inter-State Fair	Kankakee, Ill.	Len Small	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 26-29	Seneca County Agricultural Fair	Tiffin, O.	A. H. Unger	600.00	.....	.....	82.00
Aug. 30-Sept. 8	Michigan State Fair	Detroit	G. W. Dickinson	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 30-Sept. 9	California State Fair	Sacramento	C. W. Paine	2,250.00	.....	645.00	1,114.00
Aug. 30-Sept. 6	Minnesota State Fair	St. Paul	T. H. Canfield	1,900.00	600.00	.....	600.00
Aug. 31-Sept. 5	Nebraska State Fair	Lincoln	E. R. Danielson	1,585.00	1,056.66	740.00	.....
Sept. 1-5	West Virginia State Fair	Wheeling	B. H. Swartz	600.00	50.00	25.00	.....
Sept. 1-6	Indiana State Fair	Indianapolis	C. F. Kennedy	1,882.50	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 1-6	Spokane Inter-State & L. S. Show	Spokane	W. L. Tennant	1,539.00	.....	.....	421.50
Sept. 1-7	Galesburg District Fair	Galesburg, Ill.	C. J. McMaster	941.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 2-6	Shenandoah Valley Fair Ass'n	Staunton, Va.	C. B. Ralston	550.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 3-6	North Maine Fair Association	Presque Isle	A. C. Sylvester	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 8-13	South Dakota State Fair	Huron	C. N. McIlvaine	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 8-12	Southern Iowa Fair & Exposition	Oskaloosa	R. E. Rowland	725.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 8-13	Kansas Free Fair	Topeka	P. Eastman	1,865.00	400.00	.....	.....
Sept. 8-13	New York State Fair	Syracuse	J. D. Ackerman, Jr.	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 8-13	Montana State Fair	Helena	H. S. Ensign	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 9-14	Central Maine Fair	Waterville	R. M. Gilmore	416.00	.....	700.00	.....
Sept. 9-12	Kentucky State Fair	Louisville	L. B. Shropshire	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 9-14	Wisconsin State Fair	Milwaukee	O. E. Remey	1,727.00	530.00	.....	860.00
Sept. 10-14	Wyoming State Fair	Douglas	A. Higby	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 10-14	Childress County Fair	Childress, Tex.	W. A. Bonds	200.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 14-21	Kansas State Fair	Hutchinson	A. L. Sponsler	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 15-20	Tennessee State Fair	Nashville	J. W. Russwurm	1,120.00	280.00	200.00	1,120.00
Sept. 15-20	Interstate L. S. Fair	Sioux City, Iowa	Joe Morton	944.00	.....	125.00	.....
Sept. 15-20	Washington State Fair	Yakima	F. M. Meredith	750.00	.....	110.00	.....
Sept. 16-19	Midland Empire Fair	Billings, Mont.	F. M. Lawrence	463.50	.....	45.00	.....
Sept. 16-20	West Michigan State Fair	Grand Rapids	L. A. Lilly	616.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 17-19	Big Mercer Fair	Mercer, Pa.	L. R. Rickard	301.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 20-27	Tri-State Fair	Memphis, Tenn.	F. D. Fuller	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 20-27	Oklahoma State Fair	Oklahoma City	I. S. Mahan	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 22-27	Idaho State Fair	Boise	O. P. Hendershot	2,105.00	554.00	.....	.....
Sept. 22-27	Oregon State Fair	Salem	A. H. Lea	1,157.66	.....	105.00	750.00
Sept. 24-27	Great Roanoke Fair	Roanoke, Va.	L. A. Scholz	500.00	.....	.....	.....

Name of Fair.	Location.	Secretary.	Open Competition.	State.	Steers.	Milking Shorthorn.
Sept. 28-Oct. 5... Utah State Fair.....	Salt Lake City	Earl J. Glade.....	2,250.00	.....	245.00	.....
Sept. 29-Oct. 4... Oklahoma Free State Fair.....	Muskogee	E. M. Simonds.....	1,350.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 30-Oct. 2... Stocker and Feeder Show....	Sioux City, Iowa	W. H. Benn.....	700.00	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 29-Oct. 4... Mississippi-Alabama Fair.....	Meridian	A. H. George.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 30-Oct. 5... Chattanooga District Fair.....	Chattanooga	J. R. Curtis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 30-Oct. 4... Fresno District Fair.....	Fresno, Cal.	C. G. Eberhart.....	594.75	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 1-7..... Arkansas State Fair.....	Jonesville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 1-7..... Stocker and Feeder Show...	St. Joseph, Mo.	E. M. Carroll.....	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 6-11..... Virginia State Fair.....	Richmond	W. C. Saunders.....	2,250.00	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 6-19..... Texas State Fair.....	Dallas	W. H. Stratton.....	9,130.00	.....	875.00	.....
Oct. 7-12..... Alabama State Fair.....	Birmingham	J. L. Dent.....	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 9-12..... South Louisiana Fair.....	Donaldsonville	R. S. Vickers.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 12-20..... Eastern States Exposition.	Springfield, Mass.	J. C. Simpson.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	3,500.00
Oct. 12-19..... Southeastern Fair Ass'n.....	Atlanta, Ga.	R. M. Striplin.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 20-25..... Mississippi State Fair.....	Jackson	Mabel L. Stire.....	666.00	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 22-27..... Georgia-Carolina Fair.....	Augusta	F. H. Beans.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 22-31..... Georgia State Fair.....	Macon	H. E. Robert.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 27-31..... South Carolina State Fair.....	Columbia	D. F. Efird.....	615.00	.....	110.00	45.00
Oct. 27-Nov. 1..... Pike County Fair.....	Troy, Ala.	J. L. Copeland.....	450.00	450.00	450.00	.....
Oct. 31-Nov. 5..... Louisiana State Fair.....	Shreveport	W. R. Hirsch.....	1,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 7-13..... North West L. S. Ass'n Fair.	Lewiston, Idaho	P. Clagstone.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 15-22..... Pacific International Expos'n.	Portland, Ore.	O. M. Plummer.....	6,000.00	.....	1,000.00	2,000.00
Nov. 22-29..... Florida State Fair.....	Jacksonville	B. K. Hanafourd.....	1,500.00	500.00	.....	.....
Union Live Stock Show.....	Union, Ore.	G. A. Scibird.....	900.00	.....	.....	.....
Conneaut Lake Fair....	Exposition Park, Pa.	O. A. Speakman.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....
Gregory County Fair.....	Bonesteel, S. D.	W. A. Jelinek.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....
East Tennessee Division Fair.....	Knoxville	H. D. Faust.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Stevens County Fair.....	Coleville, Wash.	Joe Turner.....	450.00	.....	.....	.....
Dodge County Fair.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.	C. W. Harvey.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....
Demopolis Fair.....	Demopolis, Ala.	W. D. Spurline.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Limestone County Fair.....	Athens, Ala.	C. W. Sarver.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....
Arizona State Fair.....	Phoenix	C. D. Boyce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington County Fair...	Fayetteville, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattahoochie Valley Fair.....	Columbus, Ga.	M. D. Bixler.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina State Fair.....	West Raleigh	R. S. Curtis.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Erie Exposition.....	Erie, Pa.	T. L. Scarlett.....	800.00	.....	.....	.....
Texas Cotton Palace Ass'n Fair..	Waco, Tex.	S. J. Evans.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
LaCrosse Inter-State Fair...	La Crosse, Wis.	C. S. VanAuken.....	1,100.00	500.00	.....	.....

Champion Bull Prizes at the County Fairs for 1919

Shorthorn champion bull prizes will be offered at the following County fairs for 1919. This is only a partial list. It is the intention to include 400 County fairs in the appropriation of \$10,000 made by this Association.

ARKANSAS.

Benton County Fair, Bentonville.
Arkansas Stock Growers' Association Show and Sale, Little Rock.
Boone County Fair, Harrison.

CALIFORNIA.

Riverside County Fair, Riverside.
Kings County Fair, Hanford.
Butte County Fair, Chico.

COLORADO.

Larimer County Fair, Loveland.
Montrose County Fair, Montrose.
Prowers County Fair, Lamar.
Kit Carson County Fair Association, Burlington.

FLORIDA.

Alachua County Fair, Gainesville.
Marion County Fair, Ocala.
Marianna Fair, Marianna.

GEORGIA.

Georgia-Florida Fair, Valdosta.
Griffin-Spalding Fair, Griffin.
East Georgia Fair, Washington.
12th District Fair, Dublin.
Dodge County Fair, Eastman.
Southwest Georgia Fair, Donalsonville.
North Georgia Fair, Rome.
Northeast Georgia Fair, Gainesville.
Dublin-Laurens County Fair, Dublin.

IDAHO.

Twin Falls County Fair, Filer.
Minidoka County Fair, Rupert.
Minni-Cassia County Fair, Burley.
Lehmi County Fair, Salmon.

ILLINOIS.

Bureau County Fair, Princeton.
Champaign County Fair, Urbana.
Clinton County Fair, Breese.
Coles County Fair, Charleston.
Cumberland County Fair, Greenup.
Dekalb County Fair, Sandwich.
Edgar County Fair, Paris.
Franklin County Fair, Benton.
Grundy County Fair, Mazon.
Henry County Fair, Kewanee.
Iroquois County Fair, Watseka.
Jasper County Fair, Newton.
Jefferson County Fair, Mt. Vernon.
Jo Daviess County Fair, Galena.
LaSalle County Fair, Ottawa.
Lake County Fair, Libertyville.
Lee County Fair, Amboy.
Livingston County Fair Fairbury.
Macoupin County Fair, Carlinville.
McLean County Fair, Heyworth.
Mercer County Fair, Aledo.
Ogle County Fair, Oregon.
Perry County Fair, Pinckneyville.
Pope County Fair, Golconda.
Randolph County Fair, Sparta.
Richland County Fair, Olney.
Rock Island County Fair, Joslin.
Union County Fair, Anna.
Will County Fair, Peotone.
Williamson County Fair, Marion.
Woodford County Fair, El Paso.

INDIANA.

Henry County Fair, Middletown.
Dubois County Fair, Huntingburg.
Bartholomew County Fair, Columbus.
Delaware County Fair, Muncie.

JOHNSON COUNTY FAIR, FRANKLIN.

Fayette County Fair, Connerville.
Porter County Fair, Valparaiso.
Warrick County Fair, Boonville.
Laporte County Fair, Laporte.
Shelby County Fair, Shelbyville.
Clinton County Fair, Frankfort.
Whitely County Fair, Columbia City.
Kosciusko County Fair, Warsaw.
Allen County Fair, Huntertown.
Montgomery County Fair, Crawfordsville.
Jay County Fair, Portland.
Washington County Fair, Salem.
Tippecanoe County Fair, Lafayette.
St. Joseph County Fair, South Bend.
Noble County Fair, Kendallville.
Cass County Fair, Logansport.
Wabash County Fair, North Manchester.
Elkhart County Fair, Goshen.
Steuben County Fair, Angola.

IOWA.

Adair County Fair, Greenfield.
Adams County Fair, Corning.
Audubon County Fair, Audubon.
Benton County Fair, Vinton.
Black Hawk County Fair, Cedar Falls.
Bremer County Fair, Waverly.
Buchanan County Fair, Independence.
Calhoun County Fair, Rockwell City.
Carroll County Fair Carroll.
Cass County Fair, Atlantic.
Cedar County Fair, Tipton.
Clayton County Fair, Elkader.
Clinton County Fair, DeWitt.
Delaware County Fair, Manchester.
DesMoines County Fair, Burlington.
Grundy County Fair, Grundy Center.

Hancock County Fair, Britt.
 Harrison County Fair, Missouri Valley.
 Iowa County Fair, Williamsburg.
 Jackson County Fair, Maquoketa.
 Jasper County Fair, Newton.
 Jones County Fair, Monticello.
 Kossuth County Fair, Algona.
 Linn County Fair, Central City.
 Louisa County Fair, Columbus Junction.
 Lyon County Fair, Rock Rapids.
 Marion County Fair, Knoxville.
 Marshall County Fair, Marshalltown.
 Mills County Fair, Malvern.
 O'Brien County Fair, Sheldon.
 Page County Fair, Shenandoah.
 Pottawattomie County Fair, Avoca.
 Sac County Fair, Sac City.
 Story County Fair, Ames.
 Tama County Fair, Toledo.
 Warren County Fair, Indianola.
 Wayne County Fair, Corydon.
 Wright County Fair, Clarion.

KANSAS.

Allen County Fair, Iola.
 Brown County Fair, Hiawatha.
 Clay County Fair, Clay Center.
 Greenwood County Fair, Eureka.
 Sylvan Grove Fair, Sylvan Grove.
 Mitchell County Fair, Beloit.
 Neosha County Fair, Chanute.
 Republic County Fair, Belleville.
 Hays City Fair Association, Hays.
 Effingham Fair and Stock Show,
 Effingham.

KENTUCKY.

Pennyroyal Fair, Hopkinsville.
 Shelby County Fair, Shelbyville.
 Union County Fair, Uniontown.
 Sander Fair, Sanders.
 Hardin County Fair, Elizabethtown.
 Warren County Fair, Bowling Green.
 Lawrenceburg Fair, Lawrenceburg.
 Davies County Fair, Owensboro.
 Jefferson County Fair, Fern Creek.
 Alexandria County Fair, Alexandria.

LOUISIANA.

Monroe Fair, Monroe.
 Jefferson County Fair, Shrewsbury.
 Hammond Fair, Hammond.
 La Fayette Fair, La Fayette.
 Opelousas Fair, Opelousas.

MAINE.

Maine State Fair, Lewiston.
 Eastern Maine Fair, Bangor.
 Franklin County Fair, Farmington.

MICHIGAN.

Delta County Fair, Escanaba.
 Mecosta County Fair, Big Rapids.
 Genesee County Fair, Davison.
 Barry County Fair, Milo.
 Clinton County Fair, St. Johns.
 Eaton County Fair, Charlotte.
 Mt. Calm County Fair, Greenville.
 Gratiot County Fair, Ithaca.
 Saginaw County Fair, Saginaw.
 Hillsdale County Fair, Hillsdale.

MINNESOTA.

Becker County Fair, Detroit.
 Benton County Fair, Sauk Rapids.
 Blue Earth County Fair, Mankato.
 Chippewa County Fair, Montevideo.
 Chisago County Fair, Rush City.

Clay County Fair, Barnesville.
 Cottonwood County Fair, Windom.
 Dakota County Fair, Farmington.
 Fillmore County Fair, Preston.
 Kanabec County Fair, Mora.
 Lac Qui Parle County Fair, Madison.
 Lyon County Fair, Marshall.
 Martin County Fair, Fairmont.
 Meeker County Fair, Dassel.
 Olmsted County Fair, Rochester.
 Otter Tail County Fair, Fergus Falls.
 Redwood County Fair, Redwood Falls.
 Rock County Fair, Luverne.
 Steele County Fair, Owatonna.
 Traverse County Fair, Wheaton.
 Winona County Fair, Winona.

MISSISSIPPI.

South Mississippi Fair, Laurel.
 Lee County Fair, Tupelo.
 Leake County Fair, Estesmill.
 Neshoto County Fair, Philadelphia.
 Stone County Fair, Wiggins.
 Pike County Fair, Magnolia.
 Monroe County Fair, Aberdeen.
 Claiborne County Fair, Port Gibson.
 Holmes County Fair, Lexington.

MISSOURI.

Jasper County Fair, Carthage.
 Knox City Fair, Knox City.
 Pattonsburg Fair, Pattonsburg.
 Harrison County Fair, Bethany.
 Bunceton County Fair, Bunceton.
 Cape County Fair and Park Association,
 Cape Girardeau
 Andrew County Fair, Savannah.
 Green City Fair, Green City.
 Scotland County Fair, Memphis.
 Macon County Agricultural and Mech.
 Society, Atlanta.
 Southeast Missouri District Fair,
 Sikeston.
 North Missouri Farm Congress,
 Chillicothe.

MONTANA.

Gallatin County Fair, Bozeman.
 Jefferson County Fair, Miles City.
 Missoula County Fair, Missoula.
 Cascade County Fair, Belt.

NEBRASKA.

Boone County Fair, Albion.
 Nuckolls County Fair, Nelson.
 Thayer County Fair, Deshler.
 Custer County Fair, Broken Bow.
 Seward County Fair, Seward.
 Dodge County Fair, Scribner.
 Dodge County Fair, Hooper.
 Dawson County Fair, Lexington.
 Buffalo County Fair, Kearney.
 Dawes County Fair, Chadron.
 Butler County Fair, David City.
 Clay County Fair, Clay Center.
 Fillmore County Fair, Geneva.
 Polk County Fair, Osceola.
 Keith County Fair, Ogallala.

NEW YORK.

Alleghany County Fair, Angelica.
 Chautauqua County Fair, Dunkirk.
 Clinton County Fair, Plattsburg.
 Genesee County Fair, Batavia.
 Monroe County Fair, Brockport.
 Oneonta County Fair, Oneonta.
 Steuben County Fair, Bath.
 Tompkins County Fair, Ithaca.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Toe River Fair, Spruce Pine.
 Haywood County Fair, Clyde.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bottineau County Fair, Bottineau.
 Gran County Fair, Leith.
 Barnes County Fair, Valley City.
 Richland County Fair, Wahpeton.
 Stutsman County Fair, Jamestown.
 Mercer County Fair, Stanton.

OHIO.

Fairfield County Fair, Lancaster.
 Van Wert County Fair, Van Wert.
 Montgomery County Fair, Dayton.
 Miami County Fair, Troy.

Wood County Fair, Bowling Green.
 Darke County Fair, Greenville.

Coshcocton County Fair, Coshocton.
 Hamilton County Fair, Cincinnati.
 Stark County Fair, Canton.

Putnam County Fair, Ottawa.
 Sandusky County Fair, Fremont.

Richland County Fair, Mansfield.
 Greene County Fair, Xenia.

Auglaize County Fair, Wapakoneta.
 Mercer County Fair, Celina.

Henry County Fair, Napoleon.
 Crawford County Fair, Bucyrus.

Williams County Fair, Montpelier.
 Morrow County Fair, Mt. Gilead.

Carroll County Fair, Carrollton.
 Trumbull County Fair, Warren.

Columbiana County Fair, Lisbon.
 Champaign County Fair, Urbana.

Union County Fair, Marysville.
 Perry County Fair, New Lexington.

Harrison County Fair, Cadiz.
 Morgan County Fair, McConnelsville.

Wyandot County Fair, Upper Sandusky.
 Knox County Fair, Mount Vernon.

OKLAHOMA.

Beckham County Fair, Elk City.

Blaine County Fair, Watonga.

Caddo County Fair, Anadarko.

Canadian County Fair, El Reno.

Carter County Fair, Ardmore.

Craig County Fair, Vinita.

Grady County Fair, Chickasha.

Logan County Fair, Guthrie.

Pittsburg Free Fair, McAlester.

Waukomis Community Fair, Waukomis.

OREGON.

Crook County Fair, Pineville.

Multnomah County Fair, Gresham.

Polk County Fair, Dallas.

Washington County Fair, Forest Grove.

Malheur County Fair, Ontario.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mercer County Fair, Stoneboro.

Crawford County Fair, Titusville.

Warren County Fair, Warren.

Erie County Fair, Corry.

Lehigh County Fair, Allentown.

York County Fair, York.

Lancaster County Fair, Lancaster.

Waynesburg Fair, Waynesburg.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Orangeburg County Fair, Orangeburg.

Pee Dee Fair, Florence.

Southeastern Fair, Walterboro.

Spartanburg County Fair, Spartanburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Clay County Fair, Vermilion.
Dewey County Fair, Timber Lake.
Hanson County Fair, Alexandria.
Hutchinson County Fair, Tripp.
Lake County Fair, Madison.
Mitchell Corn Palace Fair, Mitchell.
Moody County Fair, Flandreau.
Tripp County Fair, Winner.
Walworth County Fair, Shelby.

TENNESSEE.

Washington County Fair, Jonesboro.
Henry County Fair, Paris.
Elkton Community Fair, Elkton.
Bedford Community Fair, Shelbyville.
West Tennessee A. & M. Fair, Jackson.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Send in Your Card

ALABAMA

W. L. SMITH, Eutaw, Ala.

Meadow Brook Farm—Herd bulls in service: Royal Stamp and Meadow Brook Avondale. Young stock for sale.

ARKANSAS

LEWIS BROS., Fayetteville, Ark.

Oldest herd Shorthorns in Arkansas. Herd headed by Dale, by Double Dale and Orange Cumberland. Females of the best families. Both sexes for sale at all times.

CALIFORNIA

BUTTE CITY RANCH, Butte City, Glenn County, Cal.

Herd headed by grandsons of Whitehall Sultan and College Goods. Also breed Berkshires, Shropshire and ponies.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.

Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Herd bulls, Second Thought by Double Dale and Western Star by Second Thought. One hundred head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

THE MELBURN STOCK RANCH, Elbert, Colo.

Herd sires, Diamond Gloster 355961 and Typical Thought 565564. Fifty breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and cows for sale.

THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt County, Colo.

Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire, Loyal Stamp 494953, bred by Anoka Farms, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.

Model Type Shorthorns headed by Model Type and Advocate's Model.

THE WESTERN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. L. Warnock, Secy., Loveland, Colo.

Western Shorthorn breeders, we can put you in touch with the Shorthorns for sale nearest your shipping point.

IDAHO

WM. MULHALL, Fenn, Idaho.

Oldest herd in Idaho. Young bulls and a few cows for sale. Sires in service: Type's Model 429408 by Cumberland's Type, Cloverleaf Pride 2d 506682 by Maxwalton's Pride, Prince Booth 377105 by Annette's Prince.

UTAH.

Cache County Fair, Logan.
Iron County Fair, Parowan.
Sevier County Fair, Richfield.
Sanpete County Fair, Manti.

VIRGINIA.

Rockingham County Fair, Harrisonburg.
Frederick County Fair, Winchester.
Spotsylvania Co. Fair, Fredericksburg.
Campbell County Fair, Lynchburg.
Pittsylvania County Fair, Danville.
Lee County Fair, Jonesville.

WASHINGTON.

Grays Harbor County Fair, Elma.
Walla Walla County Fair, Walla Walla.
Klickitat County Fair, Goldendale.
Whitman County Fair, Colfax.
Adams County Fair, Ritzville.

ILLINOIS

A. W. DAVIS, Big Rock, Ill.
Boulderburn Shorthorns—Females in which the blood of Red Knight, Choice Goods, Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and Villager is blended on good foundations. Type's General, a massive son of the thirty-six times champion, Cumberland's Type, in service.

ETHERLEY STOCK FARMS COMPANY, GALESBURG, ILL.

Imported Mayflower CS1727 at the head of our herd, which comprises a choicely bred lot of matrons. We always have cattle for sale.

HILLHURST STOCK FARM, Tiskilwa, Ill.

Imperial Mistletoe 422031, first prize 2-year-old bull at the International and all leading fairs in 1917, heads our herd of select Scotch cows. Stock for sale. Ask about them.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.

Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

B. C. McCLENAHAN, Lafayette, Ill.

Prairie Farm—Villager's Victory 503621 by Villager in service. Young things by him for sale. Most select families. Farm 2½ miles from city.

W. M. OAKES, Laura, Ill.

Oak Lawn Shorthorns. Bulls for sale sired by Roan Archer 429090, out of Imp. Roan Lady 43d and sired by the great Canadian sire, Archer's Hope. Former herd header, Loyal Dale.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.

Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

C. F. RICE, Indianola, Ill.

Homewood Shorthorns. Have a few bulls from 6 to 8 months old and can spare a few females. Farm ½ mile from station.

A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.

Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

W. T. STAUTZ, Bloomington, Ill.

Ireland Grove Stock Farm—Herd bulls in service: Cumberland Gloster 680947, Village Dale's Best 624710.

ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

INDIANA

CARROLL COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N, Roy P. Martin, Secy., Delphi, Ind.

Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle of good breeding. Any information pertaining to our Shorthorns for sale may be obtained by writing to the secretary.

J. W. F. CROUCH & CO., Rosedale, Ind.

Call or write your wants. We will try to please you.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Harrison County Fair, Clarksburg.

WISCONSIN.

Buffalo County Fair, Mondovi.
Dane County Fair, Madison.
Grant County Fair, Lancaster.
Lafayette County Fair, Darlington.
Lodi Union Fair, Lodi.
Platteville Fair, Platteville.
Sauk County Fair, Baraboo.
Southwest Wisconsin Fair, Mineral Point.
Trempealeau County Fair, Galesville.
Sawyer County Fair, Hayward.
Northern Wisconsin State Fair, Chippewa Falls.

ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.

Glenarra Shorthorns—Dale's Farewell by Avondale, out of imp. Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

McMILLEN & MARTIN, Decatur, Ind.
Green Brae Farm—Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Maxwalton Luxury 496400 heads herd.

SILVERTHORN & SON, Rossville, Ind.

Fifty head. Lavenders, Roan Ladys and Secrets, sired by Victor Sultan 318367 and Missie's Stamp 427924.

GUY R. WOLVERTON, Chalmers, Ind.

Walnut Grove Farm—Sires in service: Homewood Cumberland 633486. A few high-class Scotch bulls and females for sale.

IOWA

M. L. ANDREWS, Melbourne, Iowa.

Uneda Robin 410238, or one of his get. Buy them at Green Vale Stock Farm.

BACON & MULLANY, Waterloo, Iowa.

Prince Imperial Jr. 387156. Missie by Prince Imperial in service. Bulls by him for sale. Best families.

BLACKHAWK COUNTY, IOWA, SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Representing 1,000 head of pure-bred Shorthorns owned by 25 breeders. Stock for sale at all times. For information inquire of W. D. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

BLAIR BROS., Dayton, Iowa.

Head of herd, Villager's Sultan 562425 by imp. Villager and Parkdale Marengo 719676 by Rosewood Reserve.

W. O. CAMPBELL, Waterloo, Iowa.

Campbell Shorthorns. Bulls in service: King Cumberland 4th 621317 and Graceful Baron 598282. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa.

Fifty females, headed by British Knight, son of Rose of Blackwood 3d. Young stock and bred heifers always on hand. Catalog.

E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.

Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight 367812 heads our herd of Scotch breeding females. Five young bulls for sale.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.

Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

F. H. EHLLERS, Tama, Iowa.

Fair View Farm—Roan Knight 2d in service, assisted by Fair View Sultan and Regal Sultan.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.

Highland View Farm—Choice Cumberland 424850 by King Cumberland 2d. Special offer, two red sons of Choice Cumberland, real show calves. Also other good bulls of Scotch breeding.

W. S. FRENCH & SON, Farmington, Iowa.

Herd headed by Village King 334462 by Villager, and Sovereign Chief 422116, a double grandson of Whitehall Sultan. We buy and sell Shorthorns; carlots a specialty.

J. E. GOODENOW, Maquoketa, Iowa.
Scotch Shorthorn cattle.

HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.

Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service; 150 head. Leading families.

WILLIAM HERKELMANN, Elwood, Iowa.

Herd sires: True Cumberland 3d and Lavender Champion. Special offer, red son of Princely Sultan and Mildred of Oakdale. Shown as senior yearling. Herd numbers 135.

E. B. IGO, Indianola, Iowa.

Choice Star 515280 by Diamond Choice in service. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

C. H. JACKSON, Avoca, Iowa.

Oakwood Farm—Herd Sires: Clipper Dale, grandson of Villager and Proud Marengo by Marengo Dale. Breeding stock both sexes for sale. On main line R. I., 40 miles east of Omaha.

J. T. JUDGE, Carroll, Iowa.

Villager's Victor 467749 by Sultan Standard 334975 by Whitehall Sultan in service. Always something to sell.

KRIZER BROS., Eddyville, Iowa.

Walnut Grove Farm—Mildred's Stamp in service.

D. E. LOMAS, Villisca, Iowa.

Roan Diamond 424008 by Diamond Goods at head of herd of select matrons. Young bulls for sale. No females for sale at this time.

R. O. MILLER & SONS, Lucas, Iowa.

We have cows and heifers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada, on hand for sale all the time.

WM. MUNDY, Washta, Iowa.

Oak Bluff Shorthorns. Cattle of merit for inspection.

JOHN C. NYRUP, Harlan, Iowa.

Fairview Stock Farm—Cerney Villager 535499 heads herd. Sixty miles northeast of Omaha on the Great Western R. R. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

C. A. OLDESEN, Wall Lake, Iowa.

Imp. Inverness Hall Mark 530143 and Sultan 3d 278292 by Whitehall Sultan, in service. Stock of both sexes for sale.

L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.

Marr's Avon 382858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

THE ORLEANS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.
Peter T. Hovey.

Milking Shorthorn Cattle—Herd bulls, Victor 435138 and Duke of Vale 535576.

FRANK T. PEMBERTON, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Valley View Farm—Herd bulls, Royal Sultan 454557 by Royal Silver 2d, dam imp. Calceolaria 16th; Woodend Stamp 612607 by Royal Major, dam, Woodend Beauty 9th. Forty choice females in herd.

W. E. PRITCHARD, Walnut and Avoca, Iowa.

On the main line of the Rock Island, 45 miles east of Omaha. Dale's Clarion, a sire of show cattle by Double Dale in service. Young things by him for sale.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Manilla, Iowa.
Cumberland Stock Farms—Always a good bull or heifer to sell.

SCHRANK BROS., Danbury, Iowa.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Herd bulls in service: Proud Marshal's Lad 509447 by Proud Marshal, Bonnie's Knight 322563, Baron Avon 439764 by Count Avon.

E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa.

Claverburn Farm—Diamond King, by imp. Captain Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st in service.

E. B. THOMAS, Audubon, Iowa.

Gainford Monarch 429228 in service. A number of outstanding young bulls and females for sale.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.

The champion Villager's Coronet and Village Crest in service. Breeding stock of most fashionable families for sale. John Garden, Manager.

HOWARD VAUGHN, Marion, Iowa.

Wildwood Shorthorns, headed by Village Ruler 387931.

R. E. WATTS & SON, Miles, Iowa.

Algol Farms—Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd bull, Mysie Champion 508288.

KANSAS

CHARLES M. BAIRD, Arkansas City, Kan.

Breeder of registered Shorthorns. Size and quality our aim. Visitors met by appointment.

HARRY T. FORBES, Topeka, Kan.

Cedar Heights Stock Farm—A choice collection of both individuality and breeding. Secret King 505254 in service.

H. M. HILL & SONS, Lafontaine, Kan.

Cows of the most excellent breeding headed by Master of the Dales, an Avondale bull. Private herd catalog celebrating 25th anniversary of Sycamore Springs Shorthorns.

H. E. HUBER, Meriden, Kan.

Sires in service: Silk Goods by Choice Goods, Vindicator by Choice of Wooddale. Sixty breeding cows, several leading Scotch and Scotch-topped Bates families.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kan.

Sires in service: Matchless Dale by Avondale, Marauder by Revolution, Narcissus Type by Cumberland Type. Forty high-class breeding females.

KITCHEN & KITCHEN, Burlingame, Kan.

Dragoon Valley Farm—Representing some of the best families. White Valentine 394161 and Hero Missie in service. Three roan bull calves for sale.

MEUSER & CO., Anson, Kan.

Herd carries blood of Victor Orange, Choice Goods, imp. Collynie and Avondale. Sycamore Chunk and Hamlet by Maxwalton Rosedale in service. Fifty breeding females.

THOMAS MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kan.

Spring Creek Shorthorns—Females of producing worth headed by the great sire Orange Goods. Choice young things for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—A select herd of females, Scotch Cumberland 489200 by Cumberland's Type in service.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.

Shorthorns for the Southwest. Herd headed by Dale's Renown by Avondale. One hundred and fifty head to select from.

ROBERT RUSSELL, Muscotah, Kan.

All Scotch herd. Walnut Type, grandson of Whitehall Sultan, in service.

W. J. SAYRE, Cedar Point, Kan.

Elmhurst Shorthorns—Glendale 712760 and Jolly Dale 420684, grandsons of Avondale, in service. A few good cows and young bulls for sale.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.

Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwalton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. One hundred breeding females.

LOUISIANA

JOHN H. COCKERHAM, Luella, La.

Castle Kirk Plantation—Tick immune bulls for beef herds a specialty.

MRS. M. R. MAYER, Shreveport, La.

Shreve Island Stock Farm—Herd of choice Scotch and Scotch-topped females. Headed by two grandsons of Whitehall Sultan, Sultan's Gauntlet by Sultan of Anoka and Memory's Stamp by Fond Memory. Several young bulls for sale.

MARYLAND

BENTON G. RAY, Colesville, Md.

Milking Shorthorns. Herd headed by Prince Manzergh 578552 by Babraham Pretty Prince 430285, dam, Menzhergh St 57729. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN S. ANDERSON, Shelburne, Mass.

Hillside Milking Shorthorns. Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk. Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale, in service. Bull and heifer calves for sale.

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.

Milking Shorthorns—100 females, many with records over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. fat. The champions, Waterloo Clay and Knowsley Gift, in service.

MICHIGAN

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Tecumseh, Mich.

Flash Halfwood 496989, roan grandson of Vil-lager, a Lavender, heads herd. Registered stock for sale. Modern, sanitary equipment. Farm 10 minutes from N. Y. C. Depot, 1 hour from Toledo, Ohio. Automobile meets all trains. Write Box A.

H. J. FLOWER, Mile, Mich.

Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.

Richland Farm Shorthorns—A choice collection of richly bred matrons headed by Lorne and Fair Acres Goods. We invite correspondence and inspection. Herd at Prescott, Mich.

MINNESOTA

GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.

Ann River Shorthorns—Archer's Monarch 495156 in service; a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

WILL DAILEY, Pipestone, Minn.

Valley View Shorthorns—Type's Gloster by Cumberland Type and Red Memory by Fond Memory in service. Farm just across the Dakota line.

S. G. ELIASON, Montevideo, Minn.

Superb Shorthorns—Sires in service: Sunrise 55398, Superb 300054, Cumberland's Archer 422399 and Goldbug 516240.

F. C. LANDON, Winona, Minn.

Condeale Farm—A choice collection of Scotch cattle.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS, St. Cloud, Minn.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns—Royal Cup and Lex of Cluny in service.

HENRY STENBERG, Elmore, Minn.

Sires in service: Diamond Medal 424004 by Diamond Goods and Count Augustine 505655, a grandson of Count Avon.

E. A. THRONDRUD & SONS, Dawson, Minn.

East View Farm—Herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped females headed by Schoolmaster 353598. Bulls for sale.

MISSOURI

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.

Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

A. M. CRAWFORD & SON, Kahoka, Mo. (Formerly Clarinda, Iowa.)

All fashionable families. Farm joins town.

J. R. EVANS & BROS., Maryville, Mo.

Females of choice Scotch breeding. Village Flash chief stock bull.

A. S. HINES & SONS, Moberly, Mo.

Willowdale Herd—All descending from imp. Rosie 17th and imp. Acanthus. Sonny Dale by Maxwalton Rosedale, in service.

A. J. MAURER, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Shorthorns—Bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.

Nauman's Shorthorns—Home of the Brandsby's Officer and Hallwood Sultan. Choice females, few select bulls for sale. Sale of Shorthorns June 20, 1919.

W. C. PREWITT & SONS, Clarksville, Mo.

Seventy-five breeding females of the best Scotch strains. Cumberland Marshall 4th and imp. Belvedere in service. Choice young bulls for sale at all times.

WAHLERS BROS. & GEHRS, Versailles, Mo.

Herd established in 1888. Now headed by Roan Lad 420079, a fine specimen, weighing a ton or better. Young bulls for sale at all times.

NEBRASKA

THOMAS ANDREWS, Cambridge, Neb.

Valley Farm Shorthorns—Sires in service, Scotch Mist 385127 and Royal Supreme 555627. Fifty cows of the best families.

GAGE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, T. F. Miller, Secretary, Holmedale, Nebr.

Fifty Shorthorn herds in this county.

F. B. KERR, Farnam, Neb.

Scotch Shorthorns. Sires in service: Diamond Laddie 562177 and Gloster Goods 598731.

RAPP BROS., St. Edward, Neb.
Village Pride 352176 in service. Scotch cattle, good bulls and females always for sale.

RETZLAFF BROS., Walton, Neb.

Snowflake Herd—Choice selection of Scotch females, representing the most fashionable families. Good herd bulls for sale sired by Snowflake 263307, Gloster Goods 408789 and Village Coral 505995.

SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. E. McKillip, Sale Manager; Frank A. Carver, Sec'y; Cambridge, Neb.

500 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding cows represented in association, owned by fifteen members.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BATCHELDER FARMS, Mont Vernon, N. H.

Dairy Shorthorns—Largest herd in New Hampshire, seventeen imported. Herd headed by Knowsley Prince 2d by Danger Signal, bred by Earl of Derby.

NEW YORK

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Sires in service, Right Stamp, Fond Memory and Augusta Baron.

H. E. TENER, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Walnut Grove Farm—Milking Shorthorns. Strictly dual-purpose. A select herd of 50 head. Many imported. Tuberculin tested. Milk records kept. Herd heading bulls a specialty.

NORTH DAKOTA

APLAND & SORLEIN, Bergen, N. D.

Gloster's Knight 438556 by Fair Acres Gloster, assisted by Comrade Cumberland 609989 by True Cumberland 3d, in service.

B. W. AYLOR, Grandin, N. D.

Farm 2 miles from town, 28 miles from North Fargo on main line Great Northern. Maxwalton Stamp in service. Most popular families. High class stock for sale.

OHIO

C. A. BRANSON, Cadiz, Ohio.

Elinhurst Shorthorns, a choice collection of females, headed by some of the best sons of the great Bard of Avondale 367548.

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.

Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350 all ages. Write for what you want.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.

Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

CORTLAND MARSHALL, New London, Ohio.

Herd sire, Earl Marshall, an Aberdeen champion. Several grand-daughters of Whitehall Sultan and other well-bred Scotch cows in herd. Good individuals of both sexes for sale.

W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, Tiffin, Ohio.

Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542 and Village Royal 355016.

OKLAHOMA

JOHN T. KRAMER, Tulsa, Okla.

Shorthorn herd of select lot of cows headed by imp. Proud Emblem's Heir and Coral Lavender. Both great breeding and show bulls.

J. W. KUNKEL, Pocasset, Okla.

Highland Stock Farm—Choice Scotch Shorthorns. Herd bull in service: Princely Sultan 350513, the only son of Whitehall Sultan 163573 in the Southwest.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular strains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

L. J. WORK, Carmen, Okla.

Eagle Valley Herd—Headed by Prince Sturdy, only one female in herd that I have not raised. An honest effort to produce an American Cruickshank type. Results encouraging.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.

Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milking Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Ore.

Craigielea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

PENNSYLVANIA

M. & J. SCHAFFNER, Erie, Pa.

Conneaut Valley Farm—Herd bulls: Maxwalton Matchem 426665 and Baron Dale 2d 599485, Milking Shorthorn bull Rosebud's Nipper 502725.

SOUTH DAKOTA

E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. D.

Brookside Stock Farm—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd sires, Hummerdale, Anoka Advocate, Brookside Banff. 100 head in herd. Inspection invited.

J. F. EDELSTEIN, Dallas, S. D.

Green Field Farms—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imp. Rosewood Champion 616777. Good young Scotch bulls for sale, fashionably bred and properly developed. Write us.

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.

Sitka Stock Farm—Dakota bred and acclimated Shorthorns always for sale. The scrub cow put South Dakota where she is today. What will the pure-bred Shorthorn do for you? Write or phone.

H. GRABINSKI, Miranda, S. D.

Hillsdale Farm Shorthorns.

JACKSON & WHITE, Hurley, S. D.

Urbandale Shorthorns. A select herd in which the leading Scotch families are represented. Private herd catalog mailed on request.

ANDREW E. LEE, Centerville, S. D.

Summit Shorthorns. More than 100 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. Headed by Star of Myretown 570725, Butterly Knight by Fair Knight 2d 350285 and Maid's Cumberland 574031.

D. E. McMONIES, Huron, S. D.

Joy Farm—Utility Shorthorns are headed by Earl of Dale 418021, grandson of Avondale; his calves loudly speak his praise.

QUEEN CITY STOCK FARM, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Farm 3 miles from city. George E. Barkley, proprietor. Marigold Challenger by Dale's Challenger in service. Missie, Orange Flower, Butterly, Ury and other Scotch strains. Breeding stock for sale.

N. R. RUNDELL, Hurley, S. D.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—Legal Stamp, by Regal Stamp and Dale's Fascinator, by Double Dale, head a select herd.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, M. J. Flanagan, President; Selby, S. D.; D. E. McMonies, Sec'y-Treas., Huron, S. D.

To head our herds we buy the best.

F. E. TAYLOR, Ellis, S. D.

Excelsior Farm Shorthorns, headed by Silver Plate 454789 by Royal Silver. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.

Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls in service: Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d and Fair Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

TENNESSEE

LESPEDEZDA FARM, R. H. Scott, Manager, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

Duryea Shorthorns—Sires in service: Imperial Gostor 340225 and Lespedeza Sultan 406929.

TEXAS

COLEMAN-FULTON PASTURE CO., Gregory, Texas.

Taft Ranch—The Taft Ranch is breeding over three hundred registered Shorthorn cows each year. These cattle are immune against tick fever. Young stock for sale.

CHARLES B. METCALF & SON, San Angelo, Texas.

Glenmore Farm—Breeders of the best registered Shorthorn cattle.

J. R. RABY, Gatesville, Texas.

Raby Shorthorns—Cumberland Marshal 2d. General Avondale by Lord Avondale and Inglewood Best head my herd of tick immune registered Shorthorns. Two hundred head.

W. W. SAMUEL, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas, Shorthorn cattle.

FRANK SCOFIELD, Hillsboro, Texas.

Lackawana Farms—Special offer at this time. Twenty-five head of heavy boned, growthy Shorthorn bulls. These bulls are raised in the south, acclimated and just right for the southern breeder and farmer. Write or wire your wants.

VERMONT

NEW ENGLAND SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A list of the members having stock for sale and a booklet describing New England herds can be had from W. Arthur Simpson Lyndonville, Vt.

VIRGINIA

W. P. CRICKENBERAGER & SON, New Market, Va.

Vergeria Stock Farm—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Maxwalton Beau 426669 and Lucky Lad 431383 in service.

S. H. MOORE, Stuarts Draft, Va.

Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns, Scotch-topped Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

J. B. TUTTLE, Craigsville, Va.

Beef type Shorthorns. Scotch and Scotch-topped. A herd of good individuals. Stock for sale and just at present have several promising young bulls.

WASHINGTON

JOHN U. ANLIKER, Tonasket, Wash.

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

DAY & ROTHOCK, 205 Exchange National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.

Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442178.

WEST VIRGINIA

P. S. LEWIS & SON, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

The use of selected bulls on our cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 43 consecutive years, has produced high-class healthy animals of uniform type.

WISCONSIN

ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis.

Lavender Sultan, Regal Stamp and imp. bulls Rusper Champion and Caledonia in service. Annual calf sale on the Saturday preceding International Show week.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

Farm located at Ellendale, N. D. The largest herd of Shorthorns in the northwest. The best beef and milk families represented.

JOHN H. BEAR & SON, Spring Green, Wis.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Farm located within the city limits.

G. W. BENEDICT, Platteville, Wis.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Farm located within the city limits.

F. S. BUNKER, Baraboo, Wis.

Double standard Polled Durhams, red, white and roan. Sultan and Cumberland sire head our herd. Herd tuberculin tested and healthy. Young bulls and females, all ages, for sale. Farm four miles south of Kilbourn.

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whiteball Sultan.

S. T. FOSTER & SONS, Elkhorn, Wis.

The Pioneer Herd of Milking Shorthorns offers choice young bull calves from high producing dams. Herd sire, Roan Jeweler 449202.

EBEN E. JONES, Rockland, Wis.

Hillshade Farm Shorthorns—Collynie Sultan 414233, whose get won first at the Congress, and Admiral Cumberland by Prince Cumberland, dam, Verbenia of Oakdale, head our herd of Shorthorns. Write your wants.

HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.

Beef and Milk Shorthorns—Forty-seven years of breeding along these lines on this farm insures prepotency. Young stock for sale. Herd sires: Premier Model and Golden West.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.

Meadow View Farm—Herd sires: Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland's Last, Village Marquis by Villager, Maxwalton Moonshade by Revolution, Diamond Radium by Radium and Proud Augustus by Roan Masterpiece.

GEORGE MANEY, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Northview Stock Farm—Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

JOHN NOTSETER, Deerfield, Wis.

Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 396857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

REYNOLDS BROS., Lodi, Wis.

Master Ruby 446601 sired the Grand Champion cow, the winner of Duggan cup, the first prize get of sire, the first prize produce of cow, the second prize aged herd at the 1918 International. Put some of his blood in your herd.

I. T. RIME, Orfordville, Wis.

Breeder of Milking Shorthorns of the best milking strains. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I now have a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.

Shorthorn Prizes at the Next International.

BREEDING CLASSES

MILKING SHORTHORNS

(The cash prizes given below are the 1918 awards. The total has been increased \$500 for 1919.)

(The cash prizes given below are for first awards. The total has been increased \$500 for 1917.)	\$	85
24—Bull, 3 years or over.....	\$25	\$20
25—Bull, 2 years.....	25	20
26—Bull, 1 year.....	25	20
27—Bull, under 1 year.....	25	20
28—Cow, 5 years or over in milk	30	25
29—Cow, 3 yrs and under in milk	30	25
30—Heifer, 2 years.....	25	20
31—Senior Yearling Heifer.....	25	20
32—Junior Yearling Heifer.....	25	20
33—Senior Heifer Calf.....	25	20
34—Junior Heifer Calf.....	25	20

CHAMPIONSHIPS—(Ribbons)

41—Aged Herd.....	\$40	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$10		110
42—Young Herd.....	40	25	20	15	10		110
43—Calf Herd.....	40	25	20	15	10		110
44—Get of Sire.....	35	25	20	15	10		105
45—Produce of Cow.....	30	20	15	10	10		85

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION GRADE AND CROSS-BRED SPECIALS

192—Steer or Heifer, calved between Sept. 1, 1917 and Jan. 1, 1918.....	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$10	\$5	75
193—Steer or Heifer, calved between Jan. 1, 1918, and Sept. 1, 1918.....	25	20	15	10	5	75
194—Steer or Heifer, calved between Sept. 1, 1918, and Jan. 1, 1919.....	20	20	15	10	5	75
195—Steer or Heifer, calved since Jan 1, 1919.....	20	20	15	10	5	75
196—Champion Steer or Heifer, competition limited to first prize winners in above classes..	100					100
197—Herd of three head, owned by one exhibitor, to consist of 1 Sr. yrlg., 1 Jr. yrlg. and 1 calf 50	35	20	10			115
						\$515

FAT SHORTHORNS (Pure-bred)

FEEDERS, CARLOADS, STEER, ASSOCIATION SPECIAL—(Same for 5 Districts)

FEEDERS, CARLOADS, STEER, ASSOCIATION SPECIAL—(Same for 3 Districts)					
	\$50	\$30	\$20	\$100	
Yearlings					
Calves		50	30	20	100
Champion			50	50	
			250 x 5		\$1,250
Grand Champion load of Shorthorns				200	
					\$1,450

FAT CARLOADS. ASSOCIATION SPECIAL

PEN SHOWS, ASSOCIATION SPECIAL							
Two-year-olds	\$200.	\$100	\$75	\$50	\$30	\$	455
One-year-olds	200	100	75	50	30		455
Champion	250						250
Grand Champion, if Shorthorns					1,000		1,000

SUMMARY

Offered in Breeding Classes.....	\$ 7,385	Offered in Carloads—Feeders.....	1,450
Offered in Milking Shorthorns.....	2,005	Offered in Carloads—Fat.....	1,160
Offered in Pure-bred Steers.....	1,645	Grand Champion Single Steer (if Shorthorn).....	500
Offered in Grades and Cross-breds.....	515	Grand Champion Fat Carload (if Shorthorn).....	1,000

Note.—The above does not include International Show awards for carloads or single grade or cross-bred.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
F. W. HARDING, Sec'y.